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THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS FOR AUSTRALASIA 9!

SEPT., 1905.



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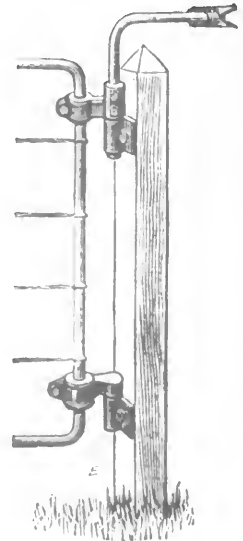
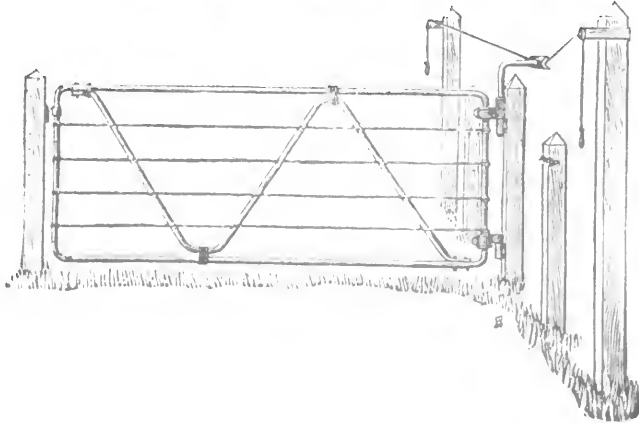
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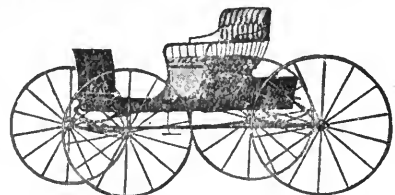
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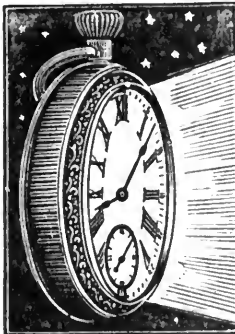
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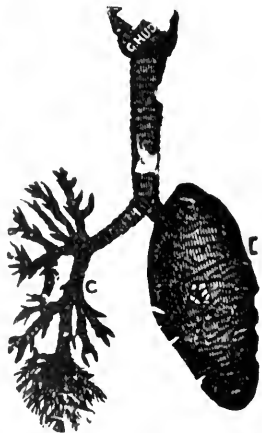
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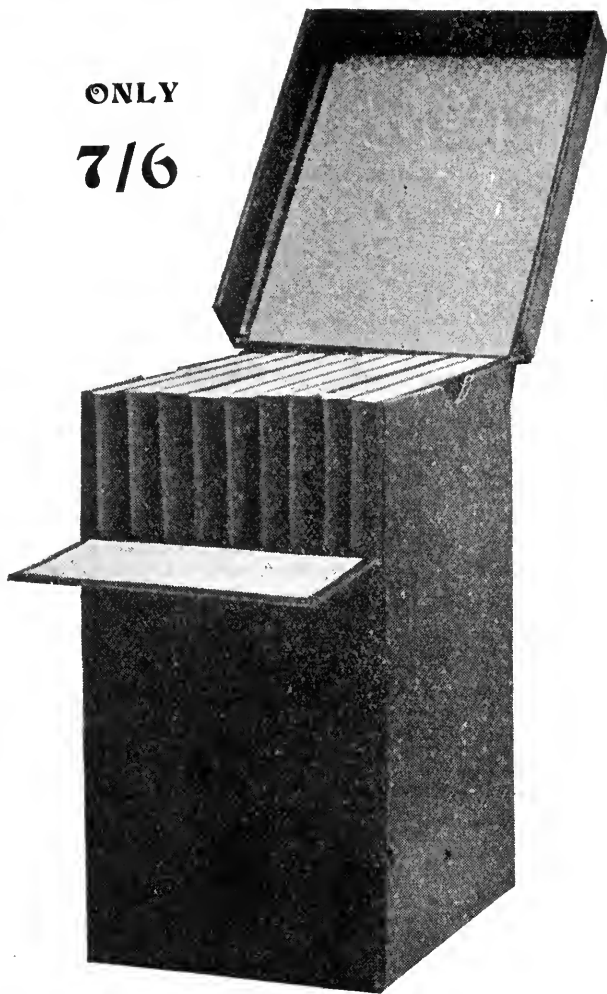
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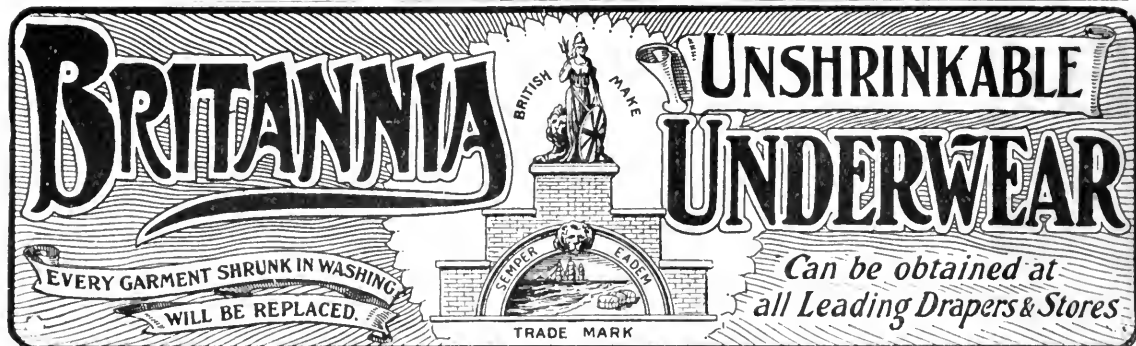
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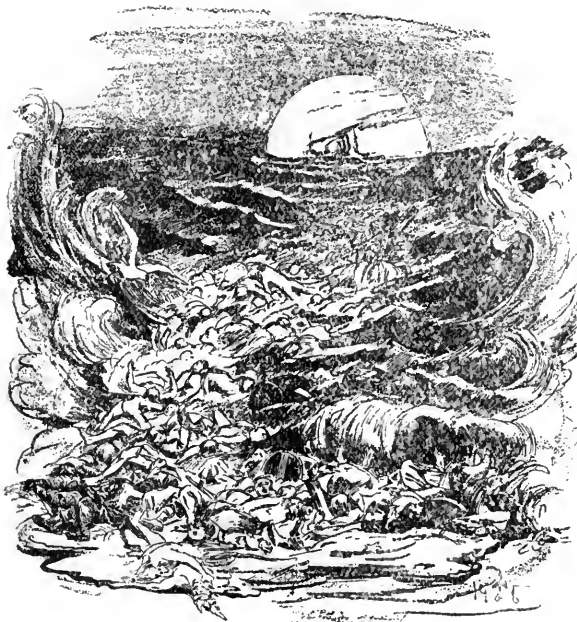
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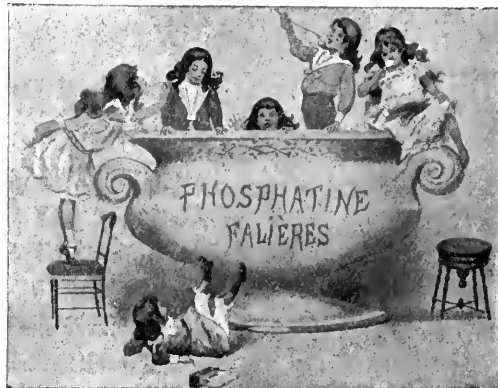
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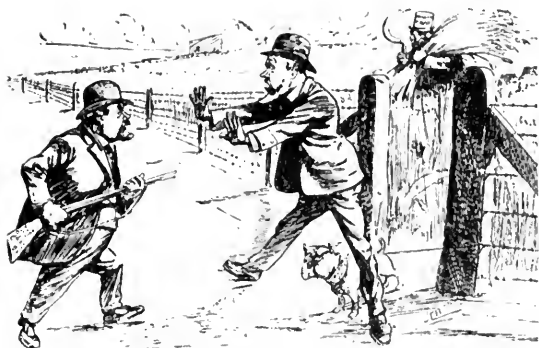
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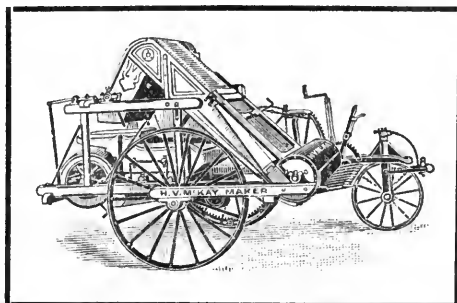
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THE SUCCESSFUL COMPETITORS.

No competitor succeeded in correctly solving the whole of the 15 puzzles. In some instances competitors were not as careful as they might have been in the spelling. Wollaston was spelt "Wollistan," "Woollaston," "Wolliston," "Woolston," and several competitors lost a point through want of care in spelling the name. In order to place each competitor on an equitable basis names spelt incorrectly were counted wrong. A number of replies were received on which insufficient postage had been paid. They were rejected. Several replies came to hand on August 16th and 17th. They were inadmissible.

As there were so many ties with 14 and 15 respectively correct, the agents decided to add £12 5s. more to the prize money.

The answers to the puzzles are:—

- | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------|------------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------|
| 1. WOOLASTON. | 2. BURDEKIN. | 3. BLACKHEAD. | 4. SEDDON. | 5. CEELONG. | 6. OVENS. | 7. WACCA (Q—UACCA.) | 8. NIGHTCAPS. |
| 9. CLENCARRY. | 10. KINCSTON. | 11. TWOFOLD. | 12. STYX. | 13. NATIVE BEAR. | 14. CABLE END. | 15. ENCOUNTER BAY. | |

Sixteen competitors tied with fourteen correct, and in accordance with the conditions, the First Prize (£25) and Second Prize (£10), and £1 extra, were added together and the amount equally divided, £2 5s. has been forwarded to each of the sixteen. The names and addresses are:—Adamsou, A. S., North Unley, S.A.; Babbage, E. M., Forrestville, S.A.; Best, Elsie, Prospect-road, Summer Hill, N.S.W.; Blackburn, M., Albury, N.S.W.; Bond, A., Camberwell, Vic.; Duncan, I. B., Castlereagh-street, Sydney, N.S.W.; Duncan, M., Forest Lodge, Sydney, N.S.W.; Dougal, M. E., Wharf-street, Brisbane, Q.; Dearin, B., Dowling-street, Redfern, Sydney, N.S.W.; Hancock, V. M., 32 Byron-street, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Vic.; Johns, F., Oxford-street, Sydney, N.S.W.; Johnson, M. L., Mohrwaytown, E. Brisbane, Q.; Kennedy, G., Double Bay, Sydney, N.S.W.; Miller, A., Kangaroo Point, Brisbane, Q.; McHugh, R., North Fitzroy, Melbourne, Vic.; Redshaw, S., Dowling-street, Paddington, Sydney, N.S.W.

145 competitors tied with thirteen correct answers, consequently the Third Prize, £5, Ten Prizes of £1 each, Twenty Prizes of 10s., and an extra £11 5s., were added together, and the amount (£36 5s.) equally divided. A postal note for 5s. has been forwarded to each. The names and addresses are:—Allan, H., Clifford-st., Goulburn, N.S.W.; Akred, J., c/o G. and W. Baxter Ltd., Brisbane; Anderson, R., Southland, N.Z.; Bradley, E., 53 Denison-road, Lewisham, Sydney; Bradley, L., Percival-road, Stanmore, Sydney; Boxall, E., Arthur-st., Launceston, Tas.; Bennett, J., Lord-st., North Sydney; Burrell, R., Kangaroo Point, Brisbane; Bourke, E. J., Sanatorium, Dalby, Q.; Barkell, P., Ipswich, Q.; Brown, T. W., High-st., Milton, Brisbane; Bucknell, F., Dartmore, Vic.; Beck, M., Musselburgh, Dunedin, N.Z.; Chapman, H., 91 Boulevard, Dulwich Hill, Sydney; Clement, D., Spofford-st., Mosman, Sydney; Cornish, H. D., Raglan-st., Mosman, Sydney; Crompton, K., Alexander Avenue, Mosman, Sydney; Cope, H., Windeyn, via Mudgee, N.S.W.; Chambers, G. N., Gould's Avenue, Petersham, Sydney; Cornwall, F., Alice-st., Newtown, Sydney; Collins, L., Oxford-st., Paddington; Crossley, A. E., Barkley-st., Ararat, Vic.; Collin, M., Fairfield Park, Melbourne; Carson, M. V., Kenmark, River Murray, S.A.; Cottle, K., Mount Roskill-road, Auckland, N.Z.; Dawson, D., Mayne-st., Invermay, N.Z.; Daniels, H., Tranmere-st., Drummoyne, Sydney; Dollman, L., Salisbury-st., Nth. Unley, Adelaide; Diken, J., De Percy Court, Adelaide; Digman, F. B., Cambridge-st., Petersham, Sydney; Dorsett, D. 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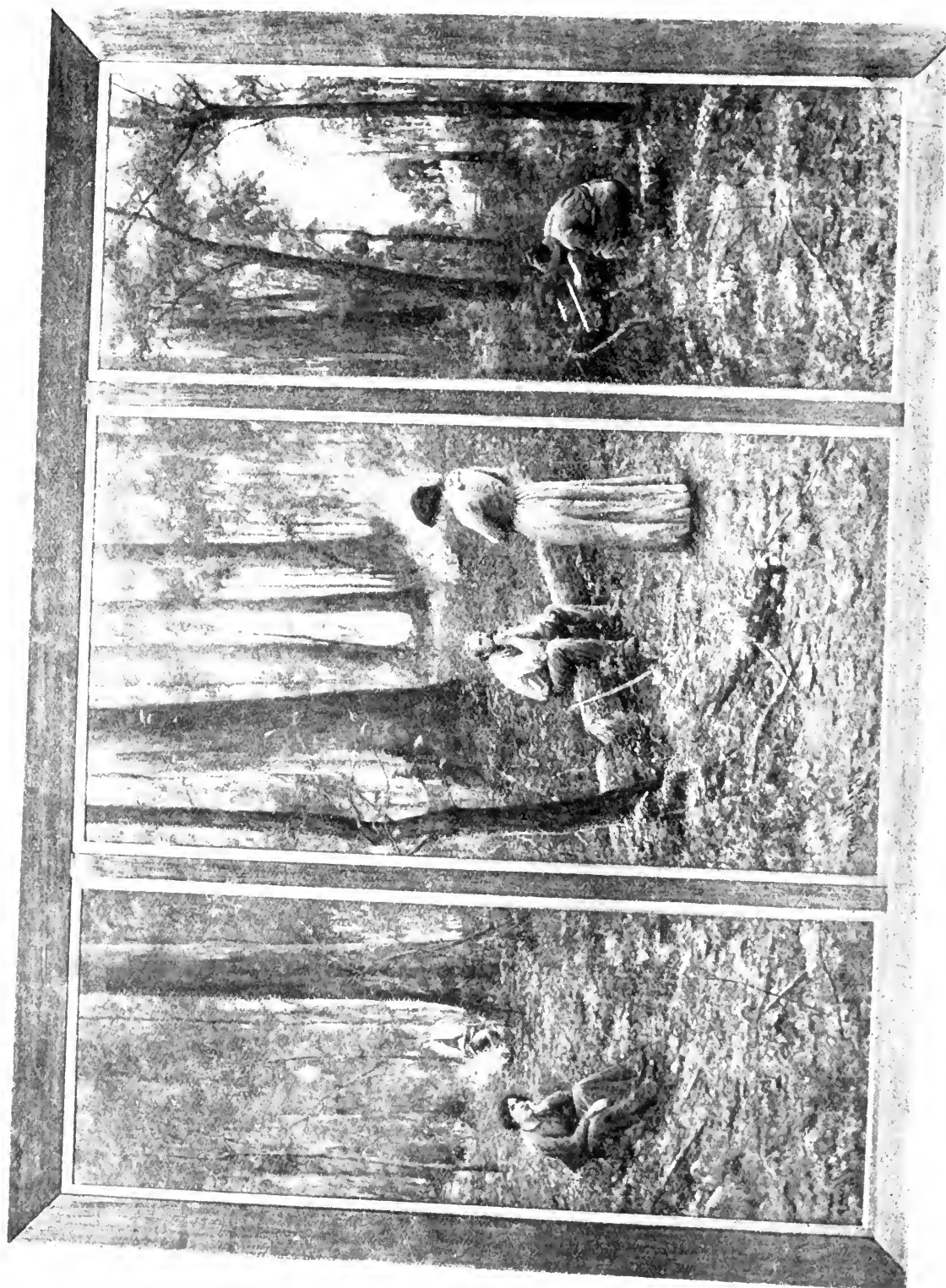
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THE PIONEER. By F. M'Cubbín.

Exhibited at the Victorian Artists' Society's Winter Exhibition, Melbourne.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS

FOR AUSTRALASIA.

EQUITABLE BUILDING, MELBOURNE.

THE HISTORY OF THE MONTH.

MELBOURNE, Sept. 10.

The Federal Budget.

Sir John Forrest has delivered his Budget speech, and given food for much serious thought. In the opening sentence he caused uneasiness by the announcement that our population at the end of 1904 was only 3,984,376, showing an increase for four years of only 218,563. Taking into account the excess of births over deaths, which amounted to 223,009, there is an excess of departures over arrivals of 4446. This cannot be regarded as satisfactory, and it is not surprising that Sir John spoke emphatically upon the need of attracting immigration to our shores. This is so manifest that it scarcely needs comment. The Tariff in 1902-3 yielded £7,979,981; in 1904-5 it yielded £6,850,041. Of the revenue, it is interesting but saddening to note that stimulants and narcotics gave nearly half of the customs receipts. The estimated revenue (customs and excise) for 1905-6 is £8,683,000, of which it is estimated that stimulants and narcotics are expected to yield £4,281,200. How can a country progress under these conditions? The total revenue for 1904-5 was £11,460,315. The State debts amounted on June 30th, 1904, to £234,000,000, of which £189,000,000 was held in England, and £44,000,000 in Australia. Under the present arrangement, the States receive three-fourths of the revenue; but beyond this they received £469,175. Clearly this must come to an end some day, seeing that the Commonwealth has yet to take over navigation, shipping, lighthouses, beacons and buoys, astronomical and meteorological matters, according to the Constitution, and attend to such matters as the Federal capital, quarantine, the iron bonus, probably penny postage and old age pensions. Sir John Forrest proposes three courses—(1) to take over the debts existing at the date of Federation (the States have borrowed £31,000,000 since Federation); (2) take over a proportion on a population basis, as provided by the Constitution; (3) to have only one Australian stock on the London market—the Commonwealth stock—and to gradually absorb or convert existing loans as they mature. In this event the States, it is proposed, should not borrow except through the Commonwealth Government, or that it

should be restricted to Australia. Sir John Forrest proposes that then a fixed amount should be paid to the States, so that both they and the Commonwealth would be in a position of financial independence, and be able to work out their problems in their own way. It is proposed to extend the sugar bounty for five years, by which time it is hoped that the Australian supply of sugar will have overtaken the demand, and producers will have to seek a market abroad. It is estimated that at the end of 1905, 66,842 acres of sugar cane will be cultivated by white labour, and 80,145 by black labour. The estimated production is 183,000 tons, and the total Australian consumption 187,000 tons. This proposal will not please the fruitgrowers, who protest that the sugar industry is being bolstered up at their expense, and that they cannot work their holdings with profit owing to the high price of sugar. External trade last year amounted to £94,510,058, made up of imports £37,020,842, and exports £57,489,216. To the United Kingdom we export more than we import by about £5,000,000, and to British possessions by about £10,750,000. With France, our exports exceed our imports by £3,000,000. We import from the United States £2,200,000 more than we export to her. It is therefore evident that 74 per cent. of the total trade of Australia is with the United Kingdom and British possessions. Trade is following the flag. For all that, trade with foreign countries is increasing proportionately. In 1894 foreign countries had 16.12 per cent. of the total imports; in 1904, 27.11 per cent. As indicating how quickly Australia recovers from reverses from drought, it may be mentioned that there are more sheep in Australia now than at any time since 1891. In the last two years the increase in sheep has been 11,334,000, and the increase of wool value totals £4,364,000. Primary and producing industries, including manufactures, yielded a value of £120,000,000. Savings Banks show deposits of £34,658,430, the savings of 1,100,422 depositors. £96,500,000 worth of deposits lie in the banks of Australia, and £21,500,000 of coin and bullion, a pretty complete answer to those detractors of Australia who are always whining that capital is leaving the country. In the production of gold, wool, wheat and butter, and external



[From copyright photo. lent by S. P. Bond Ltd., Adelaide.]

A Rare Occurrence: Snow on Mount Lofty, Adelaide.

trade generally, the figures for 1904 are the highest on record for ten years. Clearly there is an upward tendency of a very encouraging character. No one can read these figures without rejoicing that the period of depression through which Australia has been passing is likely soon to be a thing of the past. But it also indicates that still greater prosperity might be Australia's were she only to throw her lands open to the millions in other parts of the world who would make good citizens, and who are waiting the opportunity to lift themselves out of sloughs of despond. No country in the world offers finer opportunities for settlement than Australia, and one of the first duties of the Commonwealth Parliament is to bend its energies towards securing the men to fill our sparsely-inhabited areas.

Australian Matters Generally.

Two events in Federal politics which have created great interest during the past month are the Union Label Clause, and the proposal of Sir John Forrest to pay to the States a certain stated sum, instead of continuing the operations of the Braddon Clause. It is curious that while this clause met with almost universal execration from the States at the time it became operative, it is now regarded by them as necessary for their financial salvation. Payments to the States have so decreased that they are fearful at the results which will fol-

low if the amounts are still further curtailed, and they view with alarm the necessity for introducing direct State taxation. With regard to the Union Label Clause, we give elsewhere, in concise form, the views of prominent opposing members on the much-debated subject. Apart from this, there has been little in the proceedings of the Parliament to excite the general mind. Sir John Forrest's Budget speech was full of hope for the future, as it should be. As far as natural conditions are concerned, Australia's prospects are very bright. The season has been one of the best that could be imagined, and, given reasonable legislation by the States in the way of settling people on the land, there is every reason to look forward to a time of increased prosperity.

A Movement Towards National Defence.

The question of national defence is one that should be above party politics, dealt with on a broad basis, and supported by all classes. It has been wofully neglected in the past. Our standing army is minute, our land defences inadequate, and our volunteer system so slight and frail as to be the cause for mirth were the question not a very serious one. It is therefore with a deal of satisfaction that we hail the movement in Sydney to consider the proposal to form an Australasian Defence League. Two men of more diverse views

on political matters generally can not be found than Sir William McMillan and Mr. Hughes, M.H.R., but even these two gentlemen met on common ground to discuss and press the proposals. A resolution by Sir Julian Salamons was unanimously carried to the effect "that the Australasian Defence League be now formed (on strictly non-party basis), and that its object be to take such measures as may be necessary to secure (1) universal training, military or naval, of the boyhood and manhood of Australasia for the purposes of national defence; the military training to be on the lines of the Swiss system, modified to suit local circumstances; and (2) an adequate and effective system of national defence." There is no reason why every able-bodied man should not prepare himself somewhat to defend his country, seeing that every man has an equal interest in the preservation of its integrity. There has in the past been far too great a tendency to rely upon the mother country for defence, and it is time that we assumed greater responsibility. One way in which interest might be stimulated and greater fitness gained would be by the establishment in every municipality and country district of shooting galleries, where every local resident would have the opportunity of practising the art of shooting to his heart's content, and where instruction in general movements might be given. It is devoutly to be hoped that the occasion for defence may never arise, but it will be worse than foolish if in the new set of conditions that has been established in the East we dream ourselves into inefficiency and allow a false sense of security to lull us into a state of somnolence in which we should become an easy prey to an invader. The Anglo-Japanese Alliance will certainly secure us security for a time; but that may not last for ever. Indeed it may form a good reason some day for proposals of reciprocity which would be unacceptable to us, and would make it necessary for us to be in such a condition of preparedness to resist demands. It is therefore to be hoped that the movement may grow.

The "Six Hatters" Clause.

One of the surprises of the Reid Government was that no attempt was made by it to repeal the legislation which was the cause of the commotion over the "six hatters," although it had been stigmatised by it when in opposition as undemocratic and unnecessary. It will be remembered that when the Immigration Restriction Act was in progress, Mr. Watson secured the insertion of sub-section 3 (g) prohibiting "any person under a contract or agreement to perform manual labour within the Commonwealth." It was inserted to apply specifically to persons coming to Australia under agreement to replace men on strike, or at wages below the Australian standard. Interest in it has been revived through a man coming out from England in charge of horses being granted

a special permit from Mr. Coghlan to fulfil his mission. During the debate on the Budget, Mr. McLean, now sitting in Opposition, referring to the contract labour section, said, "I am in favour of the purpose for which it was inserted, to prevent men being imported when there is a strike. I am also against letting men come in at a lower rate of wages than rules in Australia—(Opposition cheers)—but to prohibit men coming in under contract in a proper way is to prohibit all immigration." To this Mr. Watson replied that it might be possible to meet the honourable member, and that, as far as his party was concerned, the clause might be rescinded if it would remove misunderstanding and misapprehension, so long as the original intention was conserved. There is much to be said in favour of the motive of the clause; indeed, a clause fulfilling it is necessary; but it would certainly be a good thing to frame it in less ambiguous terms. As it stands, it looks like a wholesale prohibition of immigration, and we cannot complain if it is so understood. It is therefore to be hoped that all sections of the House will assist in giving effect to what is really the expressed intention of the House, and that the clause will be narrowed down to include only the conditions which it is really meant to cover—conditions which may never occur.

The Anti-Opium Movement.

During the month an influential deputation, composed of the Anti-Opium League and Chinese representatives of the Anti-Opium movement from all the States, waited upon Mr. Deakin to urge him to bring in a Bill prohibiting the importation of opium to the Commonwealth. Instead, however, of acceding to their wishes, Mr. Deakin stated his intention of waiting until the views of the State Premiers had been expressed, on the ground that their co-operation was desirable in order to make a law thoroughly effective, as questions of State administration were concerned. As a matter of fact, however, every Federal law passed has the effect of overriding what may be termed purely State interests to some extent, so that a prohibitory law would operate no differently to any other. As to what he would do if the State Governments opposed the idea, Mr. Deakin was silent. This may, however, have been from an unwillingness to appear as though he desired to force their hands and to hold a threat over their heads. The probability is that the State Governments will be willing to fall in with the attempts to stop the introduction of the fateful drug. If they are not, it is the clear duty of the Federal Government to take a firm stand and prohibit it, just as it has prohibited undesirable immigrants. £60,000 of revenue, or indeed any amount, however large, is a paltry sum to stand in the way when people are being degraded in the way in which opium is degrading the white as well as the coloured population of Australia. There is,

however, little fear that Mr. Deakin, who is in thorough sympathy with the movement, will take a forward step when he knows the mind of the States, even if that mind be against his. There are people who would willingly surrender years of their life for the golden opportunity of power that Mr. Deakin has, even for a few weeks, to do nothing else than to smite this fearful evil, and for all time to shut the influence of opium from the shores of Australia. We have confidence that the sword which he holds in his hand to destroy it will descend, and that in a few weeks the traffic will be a thing of the past.

A Suggested Bill. A Bill, proposed by the Anti-Opium League, and handed to Mr. Deakin as a suggestion, would meet the exigencies of the case, and we give the outlines of it in order that friends of the movement throughout the States may know what is proposed and have something to go upon in their representations to their members upon the subject.

PROPOSED OPIUM BILL.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as "The Opium Prohibition Act 1905," and shall come into operation four (4) months after the same shall have been assented to. 2. No person shall import opium in any form suitable for smoking. Penalty—Five hundred pounds. 3. No person shall sell opium in any form suitable for smoking. Penalty—Five hundred pounds. 4. No person shall manufacture or attempt to manufacture opium in any form suitable for smoking. Penalty—Five hundred pounds. 5. No person shall knowingly have in his possession opium in any form suitable for smoking. Penalty—Two hundred pounds, and forfeiture of all such opium. 6. No person shall smoke any opium. Penalty—Fifty pounds. 7. No person shall open, keep, occupy, manage or assist in conducting any house or place where opium is smoked. Penalty—Two hundred pounds. 8. No person shall permit, aid or abet the smoking of opium. Penalty—One hundred pounds. 9. (1) No person shall import opium in any form, which, though not suitable for smoking, may yet be made suitable, unless he hold a permit so to do, issued by the Comptroller of Customs. Penalty—Five hundred pounds. (2) Every such permit shall be in such form and issued for such time and under such conditions as may be prescribed by regulations under this Act. (3) No permit shall be issued to any person who is not either a duly qualified medical practitioner or a duly registered pharmaceutical chemist. 10. The person named in the permit shall, from time to time, enter, or cause to be entered, in a book kept for that purpose, particulars as to quantity, ports of import and destination, intended use, etc. Penalty—Five hundred pounds. 11. No person shall make up, or compound, or sell, or dispose of opium in any

form, except as a patent or proprietary medicine or pursuant to a prescription in writing by a legally qualified medical practitioner. Penalty—Two hundred pounds. 12. (1) The Governor-General may make regulations for carrying out this Act. (2) All such regulations shall be notified in the *Gazette*, and shall have the force of law. (3) All such regulations shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament within thirty days after the making thereof if Parliament be then sitting, and if not, then within thirty days after the next meeting of Parliament. 13. The minimum penalty for any offence against this Act shall be one-twentieth of the prescribed maximum penalty.

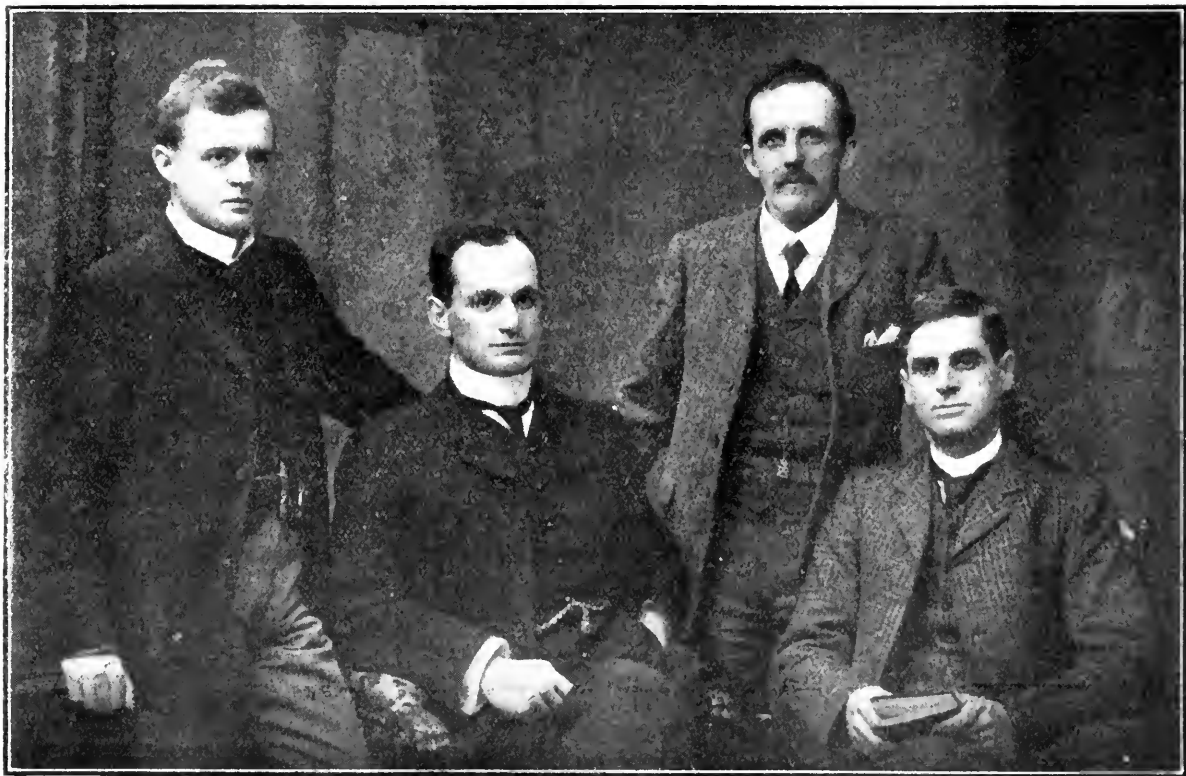
Queensland's Surplus.

Queensland is in the happy position of having a surplus. In his Budget speech, the Treasurer stated that for the first time in five years a surplus could be announced. The actual revenue was £3,595,398, and the surplus £13,995. Some time ago, under the Retrenchment Act, public servants suffered a reduction of salaries, and the surplus will be applied towards re-establishing their position, in addition to which salaries will be paid in full for this year. One very important item in the new expenditure of the State is the subsidy to the "Orient" line of steamers, arrangements having been made for Brisbane to be the port of destination. Queensland made abortive attempts to be included in the Federal Mail Contract, but seeing that they failed, she has taken the matter into her own hands. There is every reason why this should be. The growing importance of Queensland makes it a necessity, even from a Federal point of view, that the interests of so important a State shall be conserved. Mr. Kidston has proposed a Land Tax, with an exemption for estates of which the average value does not exceed 10s. per acre, and the total value of which does not exceed £20,000.

New Zealand Political Troubles.

Political affairs in New Zealand are decidedly lively. Between the attentions of what are known as the "Fighting Four" and the attitude of the Opposition upon the Land question, Mr. Seddon has been having a bad time. With regard to the latter, a debate was proceeding at the time of writing, upon the amendment by Mr. Massey, the Leader of the Opposition, to the effect that "the Government had forfeited the confidence of the House by its failure to formulate any land policy, which would grant Crown tenants the right to acquire freeholds." Mr. Seddon greatly offended the House when he refused to accept Mr. Massey's amendment as one of "want of confidence." There is no doubt he intends to hang on to office in spite of everything, for if this amendment were carried it could be construed as nothing else than a vote of "want of confidence." The "Fighting Four," as

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 Address of Claimant: Lichfield St
 Name and Address of Authorized Agent: Christchurch
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 District Office: 1480
 Date of Service or Supply: 1904
 Lodge Folio: 1904
 Contract Number: 1904
 Name of Section: 1904
 Department: 1904
 Classification: 1904
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 25 Para 2 4 1/2 5 3 20 1 3 1 1
 23 1 3 1/2 Rd. A. B. D. 5 1 16 94 3 2 0
 9 1 1/2 3/4 Cash 0 2 2 45 1 2 7
 1 1/2 3/4 0 2 18 1 10 1
 1 1/2 3/4 0 2 18 1 10 1
 1 1/2 3/4 0 2 18 1 10 1
 12 3 25 9 3/4 15 1/2 2 6 3 14 193 24 5
 30 4 1/2 11 3 16 0 6 38 19 9
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 Entered in full: 88
 Abstract books.
 RECEIVED FROM THE PAYMASTER-GENERAL, BY CHEQUE No. 1534, on 11th day of June, 1904, by Christchurch, the sum of Seven pounds four shillings and nine pence sterling, in full payment of the above account.
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 1904-1905



Kinsey & Co., Photo.]

Messrs Bedford, Fisher, Laurenson and Taylor.
(Names are in order of grouping.)

[Photo, lent by N.Z. Times Co.]

The New Zealand "Fighting Four."

the section of the new Liberal Party is termed, has made things electric in connection with a Government voucher, which, it is still held, is missing. Mr. Fisher, the newly-elected Member for Wellington, stated that an amount of some £70 had, on a certain date, been paid to Captain Seddon for work in connection with the reorganisation of Defence Stores, and that this was not in order. The country seethed in ferment, but an enquiry had the effect of producing a voucher for the date mentioned signed by one Richard Speddon, for the supply of certain stores. A copy of this now famous voucher we reproduce. This, however, was not the end of it. Mr. Fisher persisted in his belief that there had been a payment to Captain Seddon and that there was another voucher. The one submitted did not have reference to the organisation of Defence Stores, and the one he spoke of, he asserted, had such reference. Mr. Fisher also startled the House by submitting the sworn statement of three public servants, who stated that they had a recollection of an amount of about £70 being paid to Captain Seddon in the connection mentioned. The publication of these affidavits made a great sensation throughout the colony. The only satisfaction, how-

ever, which the House could get was a statement that an enquiry would be made by the officials of the department. This has resulted in the statement that no trace can be found of such a voucher. Mr. Fisher has expressed regret at the mistake that has been made, and urges still further enquiry. The matter is evidently not going to be allowed to be dropped, for Mr. Taylor, the Liberal Party Leader, has given notice of his intention to move for a public enquiry into the charges made by the new Liberal Party in connection with the alleged Seddon voucher. One curious development in connection with this incident is the charge made by the Liberal Party for admission to some of their meetings. They are not confining their attacks to the House, but are rousing public interest by public meetings. When, however, they essayed to speak in Dunedin, there was so much obstruction that they could not make themselves heard. They, consequently, decided to hold another meeting at which a charge would be made for admission, and the result was an astounding success. The practice has been followed up in one or two other cases, with similar results. It is a striking commentary of the wonderful amount of interest which has been dis-



N.Z. Free Lance.]

Merely a Local Shower.

DICK SEDDON: "The weather's very middling: ain't it Joe?"
CHARLIE MILLS (plaintively): "Yes, and I'm getting wet."

played in connection with the voucher incident. Although Mr. Fisher's charge at the first is not sustained, there evidently having been a mistake, he must, with the evidence at his disposal, be acquitted of any suggestion of either rashness or incorrectness. When he submitted the charge, he could do no other in the interests of the people than attempt to bring the matter to a head. The matter now is of colonial interest, and developments will be eagerly watched. It certainly ought to be sifted to the bottom.

The New Liberal Party.

The new Liberal Party in the New Zealand House is a strong force to be reckoned with. It will leave its mark in the history of the colony. It does vastly more than save the House and country from political sluggishness. Its chief merit lies in the fact that it stands for an uncompromising honesty and integrity in the administration of public affairs. It is not opposed to the legislation of the

present Government as such, but it is opposed to some of its methods of administration. A searchlight of such penetrating power has rarely been brought to bear on any Government's administrative act. It must increase in popular favour, for its aims are right and its motives absolutely unselfish. The "Fighting Four," whose photographs we reproduce, is only a section of the new Liberal Party, and the present "voucher" fight is being conducted by themselves alone. It is not a party question, a fact which adds to its force and its chances of success.

West Australian Crisis.

The West Australia Government has suffered defeat, and the Daglish Ministry is no more. The crisis came over a proposal by the Government to purchase the Midland Railway. For some time Mr. Daglish had not the whole-hearted support of the Members of the Labour Party, and the crisis was precipitated by their defection. The new Ministry will consist of:—Mr. Rason, Premier and Minister of Justice; Mr. Wilson, Minister of Works; Mr. Moore, Minister of Lands; Mr. Kingsmill, Minister of Education and Colonial Secretary; Mr. Hicks, Minister of Commerce and Labour; Mr. Gregory, Minister of Mines and Railways; Mr. Moss, Hon. Minister.

Political Power and Private Interest.

The question as to what a politician should do when he finds that his private interests are mixed up with his political ones is at all times an exceedingly interesting one, and Australians have recently had two notable and praiseworthy examples of the right position to be assumed under such circumstances. Mr. Carruthers, the New South Wales Premier, supplies the first. Inasmuch as the legal firm of which he was a member had had, although in a perfectly legitimate way, some legal work to do in connection with some of the land transactions which are now engaging the attention of a New South Wales Commission, Mr. Carruthers has resigned his interest in his firm, so that any possibility of suspected bias may be removed from the public mind. The other case is that in which Mr. Isaacs, Attorney-General for the Federal Government, decides to sever his legal connection with the Murray Waters dispute immediately it comes in conflict with his duties as a Federal officer. These splendid examples might well be followed by Sir Samuel Gillott, the Victorian Chief Secretary, who is a considerable owner of hotel property. It is not even suggested that he would exercise any bias in the control of his department, but it is a perfectly reasonable supposition that the police will not in all cases be as attentive to the observance of the law in houses owned by an official chief, as they would be to others. It is of the highest necessity that in the administration

of public offices, a suspicion of private interest should never enter, and the community will do well to insist rigorously that this should be faithfully observed.



[Humphrey]

Mr. F. McCubbin.

[Photo.
(See Frontispiece.)]

A Vice Regal Reporter.

Sir George le Hunte, the Governor of South Australia, has been on a visit to the Northern Territory, and has performed the somewhat novel action, for a vice-regal representative, of furnishing that State's Government with a report upon the district, and his impressions thereon generally. Sir George expresses himself as strongly in favour of indentured island labour to work the territory, and urges that a policy of this description would give light employment to many whites, and solve the problem of northern settlement. But Sir George le Hunte, when Governor of New Guinea, had ample opportunity, with black labour in abundance about him, to demonstrate the correctness of his policy. Yet he founded no settlements and brought about no conditions similar to those he suggests. Were it possible to realise his ideal in Northern Australia with imported labour, it would be easier to realise it on the other side of the Straits in the centre of the available labour. The fact is, however, that Australia is hardly likely to again adopt a system which, though it might prove profitable to her, is not calculated to improve the native. If

this be the end in view, it can be better accomplished by educating the native in his own home and teaching him a higher standard of living there. What is wanted is the introduction of a great European population. The handing over to the Salvation Army, for the purpose of founding a great settlement, would yield an easy partial solution of the problem. The wisdom of a Governor expressing himself upon a question of national policy is another question. There is certainly nothing to prevent him but usage and diplomacy, but the Vice-Regal representative would be wise in his own interests to leave controversial matters severely alone.

Australian Art.

The picture which most filled the eye of the visitors to the recent Victorian Artists' Society's Exhibition in Melbourne was that entitled "The Pioneers," by Mr. F. McCubbin, of Melbourne. The picture is one well worth securing by any Public Gallery, and it is hoped it will not be allowed to go away from the States. It is a history, a novel in picture. The first panel represents a young pioneer and his wife just arrived at the spot in the virgin forest where they are to make their home. In the next they are evidently making their way. Their firstborn has also arrived, and there is a look of contentment with surroundings and of realisation of hope in the faces of both the husband and wife. A few years elapse between the date of the incidents of the second and third panels. In the latter, the youth has grown to be a man. His parents have passed away. He has come back to take another look at the grave of his dear ones, while in the background there rise the spires of a modern city, which in the incredibly short space of time sufficient in Australia has sprung up on the scene of their labours. The picture is full of life, breathing the spirit of Australia and the forceful rushing spirit of the age which in a small section of a lifetime transforms a wilderness into a busy city.

Mr. Bent's Small Farm Scheme.

No one can accuse Mr. Bent of a lack of good intention in overcoming the Unemployed and the Land Settlement problems. His latest proposal, which is the most practical yet considered by any of the States, is to settle the unemployed on small areas of land, on the lines of the Danish system. If he can carry out his idea, he will advance £200 to each settler, £75 of which will be set aside for the erection of a dwelling, and £125 advanced for implements, stock, etc. The £200 will be debited to the settler, and he will be allowed a long period in which to pay it off. He proposes to spend in this way some £80,000, and before Christmas to have at least 400 men settled. It is to be hoped that nothing will turn him aside from the scheme, for it will go far towards settling two of our most troublesome problems—the Unemployed and the Land Settlement.

Victorian Woman's Franchise Bill.

By 16 votes to 11 the Victorian Legislative Council has thrown out the Woman's Franchise Bill, in spite of the fact that the Assembly declared for it by 45 votes to 12. Had the Bill been piloted through the Lower House by the Government, it is probable that some steps might have been taken to induce the Council to fall into line. But it was introduced by a private member, and, therefore, as far as the Government was concerned, died without comment. This is something like the eleventh time that the Upper House has rejected the proposal to grant Victorian women the franchise. Seeing that the members of the popular Chamber are so unmistakably in favour of it, it is astonishing that more popular demonstration has not been made in connection with the election of some of the cobwebby representatives of conservatism in that Chamber. The peculiar and contradictory thing about the position adopted by the Upper House is that, while in common with all political forces, the Conservatives in Federal politics are organising the woman's vote and magnifying the value of it, the same party in the Victorian State House does its best to prevent women from getting the franchise.

Workmen's Homes.

The New Zealand Government is making by far the most practical attempt to solve the question of heavy rents for workmen's homes, of any of the Australasian Governments. Briefly, the proposal is to build cottages, the whole value of the property to be about £300, the occupier having the option either to purchase it over a large number of years, buy it right out, or to purchase it at any time during the currency of the lease. Rents in New Zealand cities, especially in Wellington, are notoriously high, and the proposal is to be commended, as it will afford a very satisfactory solution of the almost unsolvable problem of making ends meet on account of high rents. Details of the scheme may want a good deal of modification, but the general principle is right, although provision ought to be made for the prevention of the property at any time assuming a fictitious value. If not, the only man to be benefited will be the one who goes in first, succeeding workers being in as difficult a position as the property-less are at the present time.

Cotton Growing and Bonuses.

Mr. D. Jones, of the Queensland Agricultural Department, some time ago held an interview with the then Minister for Customs, Mr. Maclean.

upon the question of bonuses to cotton growers, and the official report is now available. Mr. Jones recommends that a bonus be granted to cotton growers, to apply to all States, seeing that all the Australian States can grow cotton to advantage. The Queensland Government at one time gave a

bonus of £10 per bale of 300 lbs., and Mr. Jones expresses the opinion that, though that bonus was insufficient when the industry was threatened by a fall in prices, yet it helped to settle some of the best people on the land. It certainly will be a wiser policy to grant a bonus for a time in order to develop the industry, than the method proposed by some other ardent cotton-grower advocates—namely, a prohibitive tariff against imported manufactured cotton goods. This is not to be thought of. We use cotton so very largely in this semi-tropical country, that people would be taxed to a point far beyond the bounds of reason. It is one thing for the members of a community to give every facility and assistance in order that a huge industry may be built up, but seeing that it would take years to develop the industry, it would be an iniquity to tax the people of Australia to the extent that a prohibitive tariff against cotton goods would impose. It is one thing for the members of a family to help a brother build up a business; but it is quite another to have him on their hands as an endless expense. Precisely the same argument applies to the Iron Bonus Bill. Nothing can be urged against a determination on the part of a community to assist in developing an industry which would so greatly assist Australia. But a liberal allowance for a few years until it had got upon its feet is a vastly different thing to inaugurating a prohibitive protection which would have the effect of imposing a heavy tax in perpetuity long after the necessity for assistance had vanished.

The Salaries of Educationists.

The action of the New Zealand Government in attempting to raise State School teachers' salaries, and to provide a Superannuation Scheme, is an example which may well be kept in mind by all Australian Education Departments. It has been the custom too greatly to cut down Education grants, although the demands upon a teachers' powers are being increased every day. If there is one thing that no country can afford to be niggardly over, it is education. Under the present system adopted by some of the States, there is very little attraction for the best men and women of the community. Money spent in education will be returned to a country a thousand fold, and it may be well hoped that the New Zealand Government will be successful in its design, and that its good example will be followed all over Australia.

Penalising the Non-Voter.

Considering that so many people fail to record their votes at both the State and Federal elections, more than one prominent politician has expressed the view that people ought to be com-



Count Sergius Witte.

(Russian.)



Baron Rosen.



Baron Komura.

(Japanese.)



Mr. Takahira.

THE PEACE PLENIPOTENTIARIES.

pelled to vote. Strange it is that the very thing that people in Russia are willing to sell their lives for to gain, is so little thought of in a democratic community where every man has a vote, that probably little more than half of them exercise it. As a consequence, of course, government may be very much by the minority. True, the majority that refuse to vote pays the penalty in one way, for their desires for reform are not carried out; but the duty is such a lofty one that it does seem as if interest should be stimulated by some kind of penalty being attached to the non-recording of a vote. Probably if anyone who refuses to record his vote were deprived of it for the succeeding election, it would have the effect of inducing most of the electors to exercise their privileges, and perform their duties. At any rate, we commend the suggestion to those who are interested as a reasonable and a probably effective one.

The Federal Capital Dispute.

Mr. Carruthers, the New South Wales Premier, is determined that he will not accept the Federal Parliament's decision concerning the capital site, without exhausting all his resources. He has, therefore, requested Mr. Deakin to commit some overt act, such as driving a survey peg on the Dalgely site, so that the New South Wales Government may proceed against the Federal Government, and that a case may be established for a friendly contest before the High Court. Of course

it does not say that the Federal Parliament will be willing to accept the decision, but it would, at any rate, clear away some of the difficulty. States, other than New South Wales, cannot make out where the New South Wales difficulty comes in. It is only putting off for a great many years the settlement of the question, and it is hardly likely that, with a constitution of the House anything like it has at present, any other decision will be come to. However, there is everything to be said in favour of referring the matter to a friendly discussion, and the suggestion is to be commended.

Peace!

A thrill of satisfaction ran through the whole community when news of the successful consummation of the Peace negotiations arrived. It is looked upon as a triumph for Arbitration, and as a prelude to the speedy settlement of all international disputes by that righteous means. The prolongation of the war would have been a menace to the best interests of humanity everywhere, and everyone will be thankful that one of the most frightful struggles in history is ended. We reproduce photographs of the Russian and Japanese Plenipotentiaries, who carried the negotiations through. It is sincerely to be hoped that the handshake which concluded the negotiations may be an earnest of an enduring friendship between the two nations, who are destined to live as neighbours, and whose interests in the East are in common.

LONDON, August 1st, 1905.

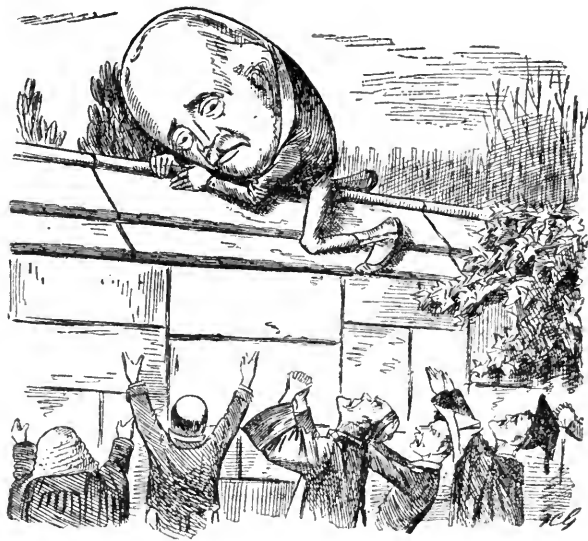
At Long Last.

"When the dissolution comes," said Mr. Balfour, "it will come as a thief in the night"—a thief who, it may be added, is long overdue.

If Ministers were to admit that the General Election would take place in October or November, the campaign would commence as soon as the Session closed. Therefore we have official notification in inspired organs that Ministers will not dissolve this autumn. *Nous verrons!* But Ministers nevertheless may dissolve. They ought to be made to dissolve. If there had been more effective co-operation between the Irish and the Liberals, the Government might have been turned out more than once this Session. But when the Liberals were in force the Irish were away. When the Irish turned up the Liberals were weak. When, as in the vote on the Irish Land Commission, both mustered in force, the Government was defeated by a majority of four. It was a small majority, but sufficient. Mr. Balfour, however, knows too well what would be the result of an appeal to the country to give the signal for a General Election until the last moment. Mr. Chamberlain is believed to desire a dissolution this autumn. Mr. Balfour's own Cabinet is divided. And, curiously enough, the one plea they make for hanging on ought to be the most potent argument in favour of an immediate dissolution.

The New Japanese Treaty.

According to their own supporters, Ministers are on the verge of signing a defensive Treaty with Japan, which binds us for ten years to defend against all comers, Japan, in return, binding herself to send an army to India if Afghanistan should be threatened by Russia. If there be any reality in our claim to be a self-governing nation, the constituencies ought to be consulted before we are saddled by so onerous an addition to our Imperial burdens. But everyone declares that this Ministry, which knows that it is in a minority in the country, intends to sign the new Japanese Treaty before it leaves office, for the express purpose of tying the hands of its successors, and of depriving the electors on the very eve of a General Election of any opportunity of expressing their views on this matter. The new Japanese Treaty may be as wise as I deem it to be unwise, but still it is not a treaty which a moribund Ministry should thrust without discussion upon the nation. The Ministry has no moral authority to negotiate in the name of the British people, and it is monstrous that they should usurp the rights to revolutionise our traditional policy and commit us to a new and unheard of military and naval alliance with Japan, at the very moment when the electorate is eagerly "waiting its chance to hurl them from office."



Westminster Gazette.]

The Pigmies' Prayer.

THE PYGMIES: "Oh, please, don't fail! It'll make such a dreadful mess for us if you do! In the cause of our country, dear Arthur, let us all stick on a little longer."

The Channel Fleet in the Baltic.

The anti-German tom-tom is being beaten once more, and it will not be the fault of our *Daily Mail* and other staid organs of public opinion if we are not involved in war with Germany before Christmas. There are a certain quantum of lunatics in Germany, and the lunatic journalists of our own favoured land are never at a loss to find, in the utterances of their German brothers, adequate excuse for breathing out threatenings and slaughter against the whole German people. For some reason or other, it appears that it has been decided that the Channel Fleet shall cruise in the Baltic. The Channel Fleet ought long ago to have gone to the Baltic if only to visit Cronstadt as an outward and visible sign of that *entente* between Russia and England which ought to be the first object of true statesmen in both countries. But there is no ostensible reason why it should go to the Baltic just now. The Germans not unnaturally regard this naval promenade as a reminder that the naval power of England is as preponderant upon the Baltic as upon every other sea. An injudicious journalist in Berlin having remarked that the Baltic States ought to declare the Baltic a *mare clausum* to all warships but their own, our own madcaps instantly take up the challenge and vow that we shall in that case shut the Germans out of the Channel.

Why This Mail Fists?

We have a right to sail the Baltic Sea, but why are we exercising that right just now? Why this shaking of the mailed fist of John Bull under the nose of our excitable friend the

Kaiser? We are told that it is intended to give the Kaiser a hint that England intends to see to it that the dissolution of the union between Norway and Sweden is not to be taken advantage of by either Germany or by Russia. The Kaiser created a world-wide sensation last month by inviting the Tsar to meet him while he was cruising in his yacht in Finnish waters. No one knows what the Emperors talked about. Therefore the rumour is set about that the Kaiser proposed a Scandinavian union, under German protection, offering to buy Russia's support by giving her an ice-free port in Norway. It is not clear who invented this precious story. But as any stick will do with which to beat a dog, so any cock-and-bull story is sufficient to discredit Germany, to inflame popular fury against our German kinsfolk, and to incite to war. It is the devil's own work, this anti-German propaganda, and the foul fiend's imps work with a zeal that puts us all to shame. Note also that after the creation of a great naval base at Rosyth had been dropped, it has suddenly been revived, and two and a half millions of money are to be borrowed to be squandered on this North Sea fortress against Germany.

The Conference About Morocco.

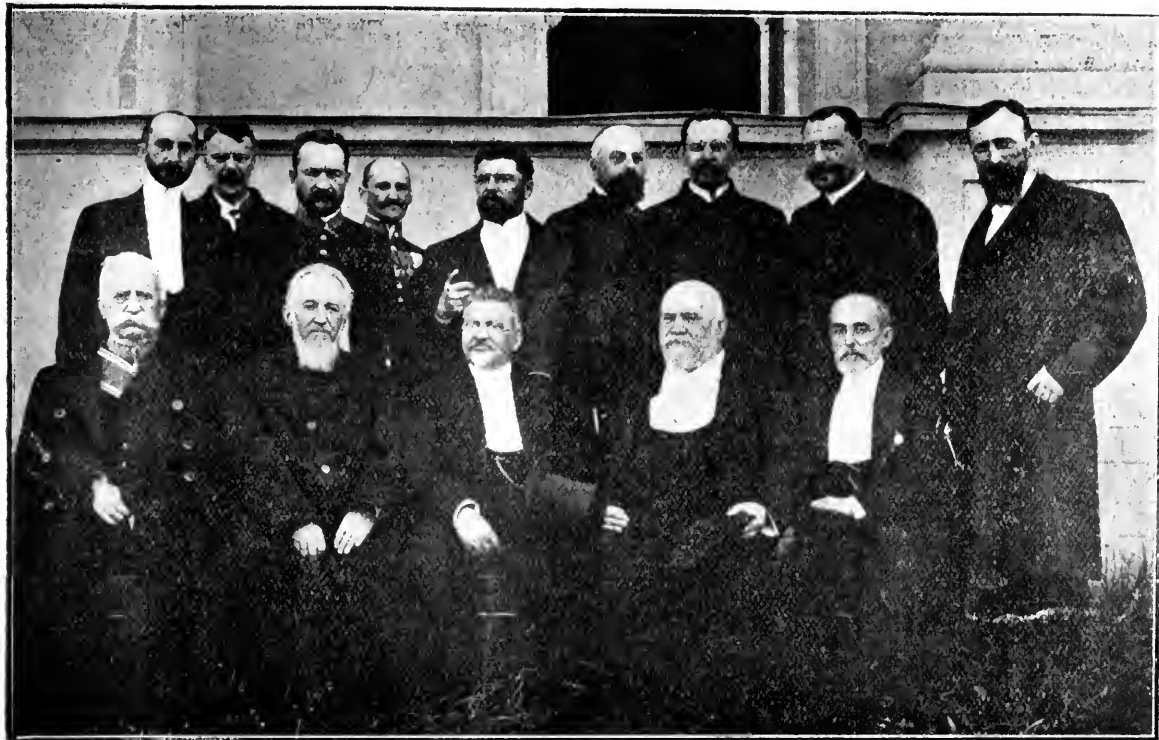
It was entirely due to the alarm of a sudden British descent on the German Fleet which led the German Government to create the Moroccan question. Englishmen are so little used to the embarrassing entanglements entailed by alliances that they find it difficult to realise the connection between the internal government of Morocco and the menaces of Mr. Lee and Admiral Fitzgerald. The connection, however, is plain enough. We have established an *entente* with France. France is informally our ally. Germany cannot strike at us owing to our preponderant sea power. But if we strike at her she will take it out of our ally. Hence the moment the Germans got it into their heads that we were really meditating a piratical seizure of their fleet, they revived the Moroccan question, knowing that they could thereby at any moment find a *casus belli* with France. They had only the previous year ostentatiously declared they did not consider the Anglo-French agreement in any way detrimental to German interests. But when it seemed to them that they might receive at any moment a blow from the British Navy, they considered it indispensable to insure themselves against such an attack by making ready to take it out of England's ally. Hence the proposal for a Conference on Morocco—a proposal which we promptly rejected, but which France was constrained to accept. Thereupon we followed suit. The Conference is to be held; but as long as Mr. Balfour is in office the question will be kept open; for with the British Jingo in command, Germany deems it necessary to treat France as a hostage for our good behaviour.

An International Pact.

The conference as to Morocco enables us to raise a question which, rightly handled, ought to bring about international peace. Has not the time fully come when every Power should be asked to become parties to a great international pact, whereby each and all should jointly and severally undertake to uphold the principle that no further restrictions in the shape of preferential tariffs shall be imposed upon the imports into any territory not at the present moment under European or Japanese flag? Such a compact would deprive the land-grabbing Powers of the chief motive for annexation. If in future no annexation, occupation, or protectorate of any land not now in European occupation would be recognised, unless such territory were open to the trade of all other nations on the same terms as to the trade of the annexing power, we should hear very little of the imperious necessity for expansion. It would be too much to ask Germany to grant an open door in Shantung or the United States in Manila. It is no use locking the stable door after the steed is stolen. But now that the principle of the open door is insisted upon in Morocco and in China, what reason is there for not making the principle universal and securing it by an international pact?

The Anglo-French Entente.

Despite the alarm occasioned by the inconceivable folly of some English publicists whose utterances created the widespread impression that the *entente* was intended to facilitate a war with Germany, the feeling in favour of friendly relations between Britain and France deepens daily. M. Delcassé, who is credited with having dreamed dreams of an Anglo-French defensive alliance, has disappeared. M. Déroulede, who has come back from exile, is effusive in praise of the *entente*, chiefly, of course, because he hates Germany even worse than he dislikes England. At Brest the British Navy has been magnificently entertained by the French authorities, both national and local, and there is no doubt that the naval picnic was intended to be an advertisement to all whom it might concern that the Western Powers were one. Meanwhile picnics of a less menacing order increase and multiply. The Municipal fathers of Paris are coming over in a body to visit London this autumn. This is well. But it is scandalous that we have no appropriation for the entertainment of these distinguished guests. If they were princes, the Royal Civil List would bear the charge of the national hospitality. The time is near at hand when the democracies of the world will make national provision for national hospitality. The cost of an ironclad a year would enable us to entertain all distinguished visitors and representative foreigners in princely style, and the gain resulting to international peace and fraternity would be worth many ironclads.



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The Leaders of the Zemstvos who have recently met the Tsar in Conference.

The figures, from left to right, are:—*Front row*—Baron Korff, Duke Heyden, M. Petrunkevitch, M. Fedoroff, M. Nikitin. *Back row*—M. Levoff, M. Roditscheff, Prince Lwoff, M. Golowin, M. Kowalevsky, Prince Dolgoronki, Prince Troubetskoy, M. Nevosilzeff, Prince Tchaikovsky.

Peace, What Then?

Peace made between Russia and Japan, the vital question at once arises, is Russia going to accept her defeat as a providential mandate to cease from Imperial extension, or is she going into training to challenge conclusions with her conqueror? The whole course of the history of this century will be affected by her decision. If the usual precedent is followed, Russia will at once set about rebuilding her navy, replenishing her arsenals, and adding to the burdens of unsuccessful war the hardly less onerous load of the armed peace. But what is to be hoped for is that the Tsar will recognise the defeat as an intimation that the true path of Russia's greatness lies elsewhere than in the extremity of Asia and on the seas which she can never hope to command. If so, he has a splendid opportunity of reviewing his famous standstill proposition at a new Hague Conference, and this time he could appeal with much greater hope of success. For he could set the example of disarmament. It is the wise who make a virtue of necessity; and the British Government would be well advised if it were to give every possible support to any such motion on the part of the Tsar. Russia's immediate interest

lies in raising the capital needed for her internal development. If the Tsar and his advisers were publicly to declare that, say for thirty years, they intended to abstain from extending their frontiers or increasing their fleet, they could reduce their army and increase their power at one and the same stroke. And our true policy, alike as an Asiatic Empire and as a European Power, is to facilitate such a decision by all the means at our disposal.

The Outlook in Russia.

The Zemstvo Parliament met in Moscow last month, and, after passing various resolutions, decided to undertake a propaganda among the people in favour of thoroughgoing reform or revolution of the system of Government. They are all for a representative Chamber elected by universal suffrage. The Russian people appear to be working out their own salvation. The Tsar is much criticised for his weakness and indecision. But in a country of earthquakes it is not well to build houses of stone. It is quite possible that in the present revolutionary situation in Russia, a Nicholas the Second may be a much more useful Tsar than either a Nicholas the First or an Alexander the



Photograph by]

The King and the Volunteers. A Chat with Lord Cheylesmore at Bisley.

[Bowden Bros.

Third. If once it be granted that Russia is evolving a Constitution, she had much better have a Tsar without too resolute a will of his own. No doubt if Peter the Great were to come to life again he might impose a Parliament upon Russia by his own imperious will. But Parliamentary institutions are more likely to flourish if they spring up from below than if they are imposed from above. Besides, the founding of Parliaments is usually the last thing a really strong and capable autocrat would ever undertake.

**To What Purpose
all
This Waste?**

When the Liberals left office in 1895, the Military expenditure—excluding the Navy—was under £19,000,000. The estimates of the Unionist Government for 1898-9 were £19,920,550. Last year it was estimated officially at £37,619,489. According to General Sir A. Turner the real amount expended on the Army was £46,430,488. Even if we take the smaller sum, this shows that the Unionists are now spending £18,000,000 more per annum on the Army than sufficed to keep up the honour of the flag and the safety of the Empire under Lord Rosebery. Have we got the value for our money? The answer to this was supplied last month by Lord

Roberts, the one soldier in the country whose authority is recognised by everybody. Speaking from his place in the House of Lords on July 10th, the Field Marshal, late Commander-in-Chief, whose opinion is estimated by the Government as worth £5000 a year, made this astounding statement:—

I have no hesitation in saying that our armed forces as a body are as absolutely unfitted and unprepared for war as they were in 1899-1900.

So it comes to this. So far from having increased value from increased military expenditure, the more we spend the less we have. An increase of £18,000,000 per annum—possibly, if General Turner be right, of £27,000,000 per annum—has not only not increased our efficiency, but left us exactly in the same old unprepared state of inefficiency. Would it not be better to save our money instead of pouring it into this military sieve?

**Have We Got
an
Army After All?**

Mr. Arnold-Foster made the best answer he could to Lord Roberts' damning indictment. But no one pays any attention to Mr. Arnold-Foster, whereas Lord Roberts is a man to whom everyone listens. There are some authorities who maintain, with the *Saturday Review*, that Lord

Roberts understand the facts. The *Saturday Review* declares roundly that the Army of to-day is infinitely more unfitted for war than it was in 1899. The following summary of what we get in exchange for an Army expenditure larger than that of the German Empire is from the trenchant pen of Dr. Miller Maguire:—

For this sum we were provided with the most inefficient military machine conceivable, without guns, and discontented to a degree. Officers and men complained that their careers were being wasted; not 60,000 men were fit to take the field, and the armament and equipment were in no respect equal to that of any second-rate Power. Not one man from General to Lance-Corporal had the least confidence in his political employers. The personnel of the Regular Army, Home and Colonial, was 197,389. Of these a large percentage were so immature as to be unfit for manœuvres in Essex, and 12 per cent. were imprisoned, or had deserted. We had not 200 guns fit for service; many of our batteries were supplied with guns which were quite useless and had been through the South African War. We had not enough wagons fit to take the field for the requirements of two army corps. Our Yeomanry, Militia and Volunteers did not cost us £4,000,000, in other words, we the cheapest force per head in the world, and yet they were disgracefully neglected and snubbed, and, indeed, befooled. The Retired Pay and Pension List came to about £3,000,000, one-half of which was wasted. Military Education cost £134,500, and the War Office itself cost £331,500.

Yet the Government responsible for this scandalous waste of public money has the effrontery to pretend that its maintenance in office is indispensable for the safety of the Empire!

The Liberals and the Army.

It is understood that Sir Edward Grey will be the Secretary of State for War in the incoming Administration. It is to be hoped that he

is devoting all his spare time to the consideration of the policy which the Liberals will pursue in relation to the Army. Sir Robert Reid, who will occupy the Woolsack in succession to Lord Halsbury, definitely rejects the Balfourian theory of basing the whole of our military system on the assumption that we must have 100,000 trained troops ready to throw into Afghanistan. To undertake such responsibilities would, he clearly points out, be fatal to the Empire. The true alternative Liberal policy is to seize the present opportunity in order to conclude an arrangement with Russia which will relieve us from any necessity for wasting our substance in preparing for the defence of Western Afghanistan. No one dreams of defending Canada against the United States because, as its defence is impossible, we take good care to be on such good relations with the United States as to render the need for such a defence unthinkable. As we are to the Americans with regard to Canada we could easily be to the Russians in regard to Southern Asia. But in that case we need to be done once for all with the persistent suicidal policy of pin-pricks and nagging. It is all very well to say that the Russians will not keep their word. We have not kept our word in Egypt, and but for Mr. Brodrick we should have broken it in Thibet. But Russia has loyally kept the agreement of 1885 about the Afghan frontier, and if we act straight with her she will do the same with us.

If anything is to be done towards the reduction of our swollen estimates, or for the re-establishment of sanity in our Administration, it is indispensable that the present Government should be sent packing, and not only sent packing, but sent packing by a majority which will convince foreign nations that the British people are heartily disgusted with the policy of blood and thunder under which they have groaned for the last seven years. It is a startling commentary upon the foreign policy of the present Government to know that, despite all their pacific professions, so deep-rooted is the conviction of the harum-scarum character of British Jingoism, that in Berlin this spring it was seriously regarded as quite on the cards that Mr. Balfour would trump up some pretext in order to make a sudden dash at the German Fleet, with or without a preliminary declaration of war. For this we have to thank the Germanophobe junta, the indiscretion of Mr. Lee, the folly of Admiral Fitzgerald, and the criminal recklessness of our responsible press. I am quite certain that Lord Lansdowne never entertained for a single moment the crazy idea of repeating Copenhagen at Kiel. But that the most influential Germans believed that this was the intention of the British Jingo is certain; and what is equally certain is that in Paris the same conviction was very widespread, and contributed not a little to the general misgiving as to whether the Anglo-French *entente* might not be a mere blind, employed to mask the designs of the criminal lunatics who desired war.

The Volunteers.

The distrust and dissatisfaction occasioned by the way in which the Government is dealing with the Volunteers would have resulted in their defeat in the House of Commons if only the Irish members had attended in full force. As it was, they were saved by the skin of their teeth, their majority falling as low as 26. Although Mr. Arnold-Foster has personally always been a Volunteer, and he still protests that he loves them as his own soul, he has succeeded in convincing the nation and the Volunteers that he is bent upon transforming them from a citizen army existing for home defence into a potential force for foreign service. Hence the hostile debate and the narrow division of July 13th. Upon this question also the Liberals will do well to make up their minds, and that quickly. So far as we can see, the trend of Liberal opinion in the country is directly opposed to that now in favour at the War Office. For the sake of improving the physique of the country and of rendering unnecessary the maintenance of an army costing £40,000,000 a year, Liberals would be glad to see every able-bodied man and woman offered opportunities to drill and shoot. They will oppose compulsory drill and shooting in the schools, but they will facilitate and encourage and do their utmost to make efficient the Volunteer



Photograph by] [Topical Press.
The Barton-Rawson Airship in Full Flight.

An experimental ascent was made from the Alexandra Palace on July 22nd. The aeronauts had a narrow escape, for, on reaching the ground at Havering, near Romford, the machine went to pieces.

spirit. It would do wonders for the physique of the nation if every young man and woman had the offer of a fortnight under canvas every summer, subject to the understanding that they underwent vigorous physical exercise. If that were done, and the Militia called out in winter, when the unemployed are most clamant, we should have satisfied the general sentiment of our people.

Woman's suffrage in Russia.

Russia was far ahead of England in recognising the right of women to own property, and to enjoy a first class education. If our Liberal

friends do not hurry up, it would not be surprising if Russia were to get ahead of us in establishment of woman's suffrage. Read the following extract from the admirable letter by M. Gaston Leroux, written at St. Petersburg on July 11th, which is published in *Le Matin* of July 24th. At the close of a long article describing the significance of the constitutional revolution engineered by the Zemstvos, he says:—

Someone put forward a proposition in favour of woman's suffrage. Almost all the delegates were opposed to it. Suddenly M. Stchepkine, a member of the Moscow Muni-

cipal Council, and member of the Permanent Committee of the Representatives of Towns, sprang into the tribune. In a few burning phrases he described the attitude of the Russian woman in the present crisis. He dwelt upon the encouragement that each of them received in their own home, from the mother, from the wife, from the sister. And as he spoke of the true heroism which they inspired in the hearts of all, a thunder of applause drowned the voice of the orator. "The Revolution. It will be the work of our women. Let us interest them in the business and we shall be invincible." And universal suffrage extended to women was voted with unanimity.

Alas, as yet, the Liberal party here does not seem to have produced its Stchepkine.

The astonishing Mr. Balfour, having exhausted all his other subterfuges and pretexts for delaying the Redistribution which will reduce the

Unionist Party to impotence for the next ten years, last month hit upon the ingenious but impudent expedient of bringing in a Redistribution of Seats Bill in the shape of a Resolution, the passing of which by the House of Commons will, it is calculated, stave off the dreaded Dissolution till November, 1906. It would seem as if this time the political prestidigitateur has over-reached himself. His Redistribution Resolution pleases nobody. It is illogical, inconsistent, and miserably incomplete. It excites the Irish to fury, and creates no counterbalancing enthusiasm anywhere. If there is to be redistribution at all, it ought to be settled once for all. That is to say, arrangements should be made for the automatic redistribution of seats after every decennial census. Within broad limits, every vote should have the same value. And when such a reform bill is introduced, it should be accompanied by the enfranchisement of women and the establishment of the principle of one elector one vote. But it is nonsense for the present moribund Parliament to attempt any such a revolution. Ministers, therefore, should have left the question alone. But Mr. Balfour could not resist the temptation of staving off the inevitable for another eighteen months, and so we have this miserable hotch-potch of a measure which, although it is neither fish, flesh, nor good red herring, will, he calculates, perpetuate his Ministerial existence for another year.

It is hardly necessary to condescend to particularise concerning a measure which is so transparent a fraud on the face of it. But the following

What is Proposed.

are the main outlines of the Resolution. In 1884 the minimum of population to save a borough from extinction was put at 15,000. The Resolution raises this to 18,500. This disfranchises four English boroughs—Bury St. Edmunds, Durham, Grantham, and Falmouth; three Irish boroughs—Galway, Kilkenny and Newry; and one each in Wales and Scotland. The Resolution further provides that a county or borough with two members and a population of less than 75,000 is to lose one member, and a county or borough with more than two members



[Photograph by]

[The Central Photo. Engraving Co., Manchester.

The King and Queen at Manchester: Arriving at the Town Hall.

and a population of less than 65,000, multiplied by the number of its members, is to have one member less for every complete 65,000 of the deficiency. The effect of this is to deprive Ireland of twenty county seats. Two English boroughs—Ipswich and Bath—and eight English counties—Cornwall, Devon, Lincoln, Norfolk, Somerset, Wilts, Huntingdon, and Westmoreland—each lose one member. There will thus be thirty-nine seats to distribute, twenty-three of which are taken from Ireland. Of these, one is given to Belfast, making Ireland's net loss twenty-two; five are given to London, one to Wales, five to Scotland—four going to Glasgow—while six will be divided between the counties of Durham, Kent, Lancaster, Surrey, and the West Riding. Fourteen will be distributed among the following boroughs:—Birmingham, Bradford, Bristol, Croydon, Leeds, Lei-

cester, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Sheffield, and West Ham. Ireland loses twenty-two, instead of thirty demanded by the *Spectator*. England receives seventeen instead of thirty-one said to be her due. The fate of the Redistribution Resolution was sealed by the decision of the Speaker that it could not be debated *en bloc*, but each separate proposition must be debated separately. Mr. Balfour thereupon withdrew his Resolution, defiantly promising to re-introduce it as a Bill next session!

Treason to Ireland.

The Irish members are up in arms against this proposal, and with reason. Ireland is part of the United Kingdom by virtue of the Act of Union. By that Act Ireland was guaranteed 105 members in the united Parliament. Numerically she

would then have been entitled to 160 members, and in 1832, if representation had been distributed according to population, she would have had a right to 200. But when the principle of one vote one value told against England it was scouted, and Ireland was bidden to be content with the 105 members allotted to her by the treaty or Act of Union. Now, however, as the result of our misrule, over-taxation, and other causes, the Irish population is so reduced that on numerical grounds she would only be entitled to seventy-five members. Therefore, exclaims the predominant partner, the time has come for tearing the Act of Union to bits and enforcing upon Ireland the principle of numerical proportion as the basis of representation which we uniformly repudiated so long as it did not tell in our favour. This kind of playing fast and loose with partners would not be tolerated in an English law court. Why should swindling, cold-blooded treason of this stamp be tolerated in the House of Commons? The Liberal contention is clear. After Home Rule anything. Before Home Rule not a single Irish seat shall be taken away.

Royalty in Harness.

The King and the Queen have been busily engaged last month paying those visits of ceremony which serve as landmarks in local history. They went to Sheffield to open the new university buildings, and to Manchester to inaugurate a new dock. This month the King represents the nation in the reception accorded to the French navy at Portsmouth. The King also presented the prizes at Bisley, where Armourer-Sergeant Comber, a teetotal stonemason, was King's Prizeman, and made a little speech urging the boys in school to take up rifle shooting. The benefit of these excursions which bring the King into touch with all sorts and conditions of men is undoubted. But how much more useful they might be made if the conventional deference due from subject to sovereign could be so far relaxed that when the King was on tour anyone could talk to him, and in case of need contradict him just as if he were an ordinary man! If Edward the Seventh were to play Haroun al Raschid he would hear a good deal of plain truth which now never reaches his ears, as to the disgust and indignation with which his present advisers are regarded throughout the length and breadth of the land.

The Boer Congress at Pretoria.

The Boer Leaders met at Pretoria at the beginning of July, but although there was much speaking, the important question of whether or not they should take part in the bogus Constitution that has been thrust upon them was left open. Further details are wanting as to the districts, and there is still some doubt as to whether the soldiers are to vote. On principle the Boers object to the military vote, but as a matter of practical politics it would tend to their advantage, as the Tommies



De Transvaaler. [Johannesburg.]
 "Let our future policy be shaped under the shadow of this monument. We are all British subjects. Why not one monument for Boer and Briton?"

would almost to a man vote with the Boers. The Randlord is not popular in camp. It is good news to hear that Lord Selborne is seeking for a residence in Pretoria. He ought to have his home in Cape Town; but if not at Cape Town, then he ought to be at Pretoria, not, like Lord Milner, at Johannesburg. I am glad to hear the Lord Selborne is winning golden opinions among the Boers. Even those who do not hesitate to call Mr. Chamberlain Judas Iscariot and to denounce Lord Milner as a political murderer, are disposed to give the new High Commissioner a friendly welcome. He is not Lord Milner, that is his first credential. He has got a good wife, that is his second. He shows no disposition to regard the High Commissioner as the office boy of the Chamber of Mines, and he has already so far departed from the Milnerian precedents as to talk civilly to leading Boers, to go hunting with them, and even to ask them for their opinion. If this goes on we shall have to find some other successor for Lord Curzon, and leave Lord Selborne where he is.

**South
Africans All.**

The suggestion that was put forward amid a howl of execration last year that the Dutch and British Africans should unite in compiling a Golden Book of South African Heroism while the memory of the heroism of the struggle was still fresh. As is usual in such cases, the chief outcry arose from the section which had the most to gain by its adoption. To-day a more reasonable spirit seems to be gaining ground. The attempt to trick the inhabitants of the late Republics out of their right to responsible government, under the transparently fraudulent excuse of an indefinite postponement, has brought the liberty-loving British of the Transvaal into line with the indomitable Boers of Het Volk. The cartoonist of the *Transvaaler*, which is published in Dutch and English, suggests that monuments should be reared to the memory of all the dead heroes of the war without distinction of nationality. Will Mr. Abe Bailey let such an opportunity slip of helping to weld the two races into one?

The Aliens Bill.

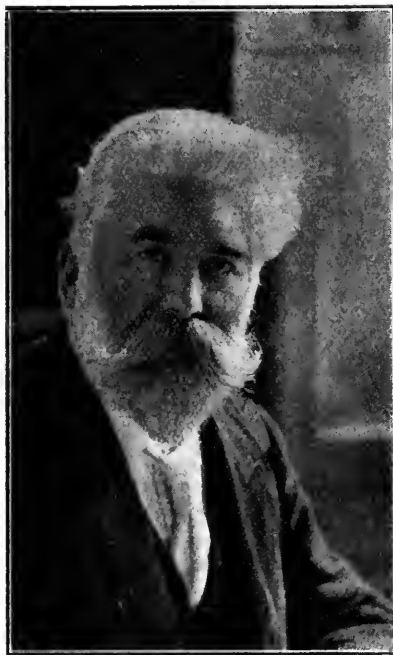
Ministers, by the use of the guillotine, forced through their Bill for harassing the shipping companies who bring emigrants to this country. The measure is a trumpery piece of unnecessary legislation brought in on false pretences, which will do no good and may do a good deal of mischief. Considering all that England owes to aliens—without whom we would have been a stodgy, stupid race—it is an ungrateful return to harass them on their landing. The chief crime against which it is sought to safeguard this country is poverty. If the alien be never so criminal and never so diseased, he is welcomed with open arms if only he has sufficient means to buy a second-class ticket. If, however, he be a poor man who travels steerage, against him all the enginery of this measure will be brought to bear, provided that he lands at the scheduled ports, and provided also that he can prove that he is fleeing from political or religious persecution. Strange, almost incredible though it sounds, it is nevertheless a fact that it was only with the greatest reluctance that Mr. Balfour could be brought to consent to allow to the victim of religious persecution the shelter which he admitted could not be denied to the political refugee. But the Mr. Balfour of these later years is so different from the Mr. Balfour of other days that the contrast suggests the inevitable refer-

ence to Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. When, oh! when are we to see our Jekyll Balfour once again?

**Honour to Whom
Honour is
Due.**

The *Court Circular* last month contained an announcement which ought to set some folks thinking. It was an official notification that the royal permission had been given to Mr. W. A. Coote, of the National Vigilance Association, to accept and to wear the decoration of the Order of Charles the Third, bestowed upon Mr. Coote by King Alfonso of Spain in recognition of the services which he has rendered humanity in connection with the efforts made for suppressing the interna-

tional white slave traffic. Mr. Coote has received somewhat similar recognition of his services from the German Kaiser and from the French President. But, so far, no one in the Ministry or in the Court appears to have dreamed of so strange a notion as that Mr. W. A. Coote deserved some recognition from the hands of his own Government. France, Germany and Spain unite in doing him honour. But the land of his



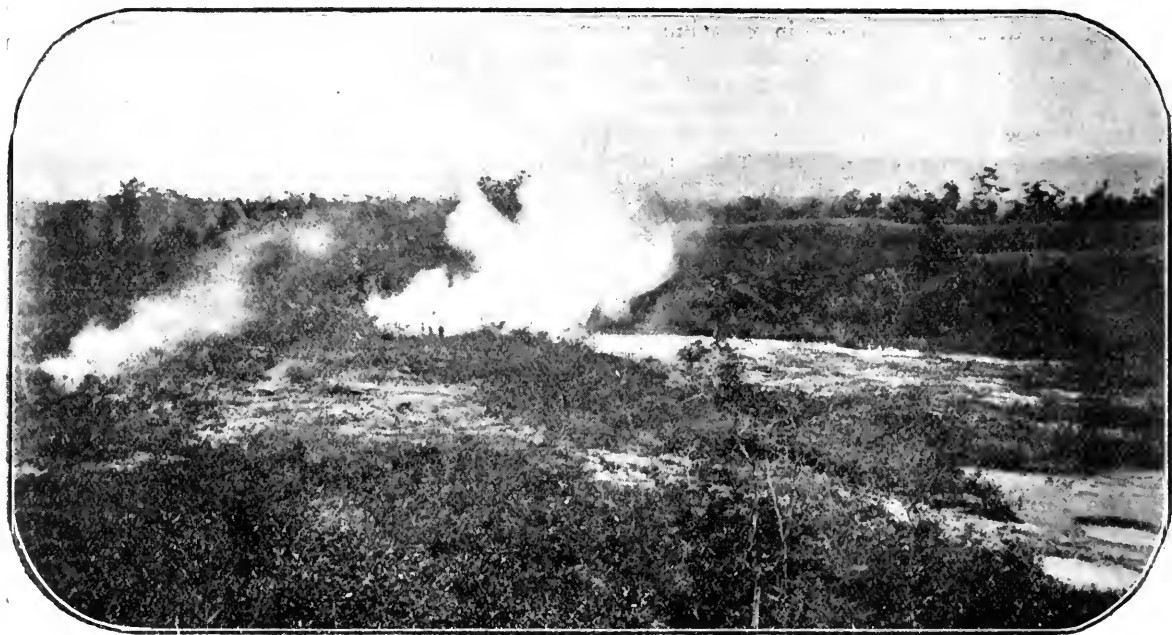
Photograph by]

[E. H. Mills.

Mr. W. A. Coote.

birth, and the central seat of his activity, pays him no homage. Verily to-day, as of old time, it may be said a prophet is not without honour save in his own country.





Boiling Spring, Ferguson Island, New Guinea.

❧ BRITISH NEW GUINEA. ❧

BY SENATOR THE HON. STANFORTH SMITH.

III.—TRIBAL LAWS, CUSTOMS AND RELIGION OF THE NATIVES.

In any endeavour to describe the habits of the Papuan the great difficulty is not the paucity of material, but its bewildering variety. There are hundreds of tribes scattered throughout British New Guinea, comprising a membership ranging from a few dozen to a few hundred, each clan speaking a different dialect and each possessing varying manners and customs. Any exhaustive account of these would be tedious, and any generalisation necessarily inapplicable to all in many respects.

The Papuan, like most primitive folk, is an out-and-out individualist and a rigid conservative. He acquires all the property he can—provided the acquisition does not entail unremitting toil—and he shares his substance with no man. The tribal laws, like those of the Medes and Persians, change not; what his ancestors did he will do, and the pestilent reformer has almost as short a shrift as the agitator in the ancient city of Loeri.

The tribal law is the law of unwritten custom, and unless a taboo is broken or a superstition violated each man seems to be a law unto himself, his offences are wrongs to be punished by the individual injured, and not crimes punishable by the tribe.

The chief exercises little sway and—except in the case of a sorcerer or great fighting man—is merely first amongst equals, and the standard is not high. No important step is undertaken by the tribe until the matter has been discussed by the warriors and old men, and even then no action is taken until the sorcerer pronounces the auguries favourable, and propitiatory offerings have been duly made to the ancestral spirits.

As the Papuan has reached the agricultural stage in the evolution of human progress, the land question is naturally one of great importance. Each native or family owns and cultivates a plot of ground in which he grows various products, such as yams, taro, sweet potatoes, cocoanuts and sugar-cane. It, however, does not always follow that because one individual owns the land he also owns the fruit-bearing trees upon it. These may belong to someone else. Each plot of land has clearly defined boundaries; such as trees and other landmarks, and the owner, though he possesses no parchment title, has a right to the land both by inheritance and tribal law, that is, and should be, just as indefeasible as if he had a Crown grant or perpetual lease.



Double Canoes, Port Moresby, showing Native-made Pots.

In the Trobriand islands, situated east of the main land, and forming part of the Possession, the forms of government are much more highly developed than anywhere else. The hereditary chief is a man of so much importance that his subjects dare not stand upright in his presence, but pass to and fro in a crouching attitude or else squat on the ground.

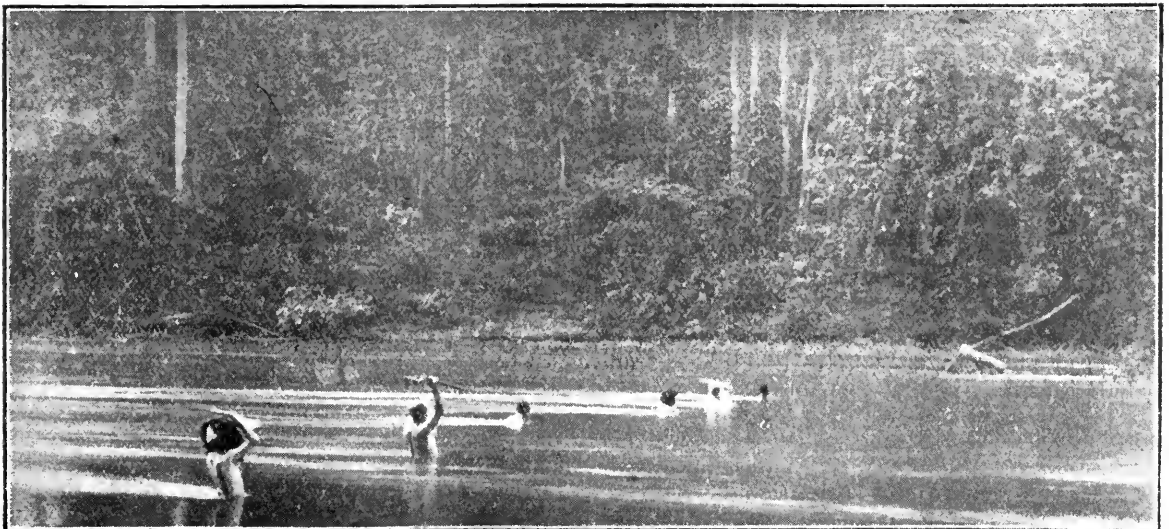
Polygamy, which is apparently permissive in all parts of British New Guinea, is more largely practised in these islands than elsewhere. The number of wives is indicative of the importance of the individual, and Tuoro, the greatest chief in the group, rejoices in the possession of seventeen wives. This uxorious and much-married gentleman found it necessary to erect a separate house for each wife, as well as one for himself, in order to maintain some semblance of domestic harmony.



Girl of Motu Tribe, showing Tattoo Marks.

The sons of the chief, who are like the sands of the sea for multitude, can never succeed their father, the heir apparent being the eldest son of his sister. This curious tribal law had its origin in the obligations imposed by totemism.

The ruling caste belongs to the pigeon totem, and no one except a member of that particular totem can possibly aspire to chieftainship. As no one is permitted to marry within the totem, and as the children of the marriage take the totem of their mother, it is obvious that the sons of the chief can



Party Crossing River.



Native Police. Regulars Wear Caps; Village Police do not.

never rule. The royal line is therefore preserved through the mother, and the nephew assumes the office held by his uncle.

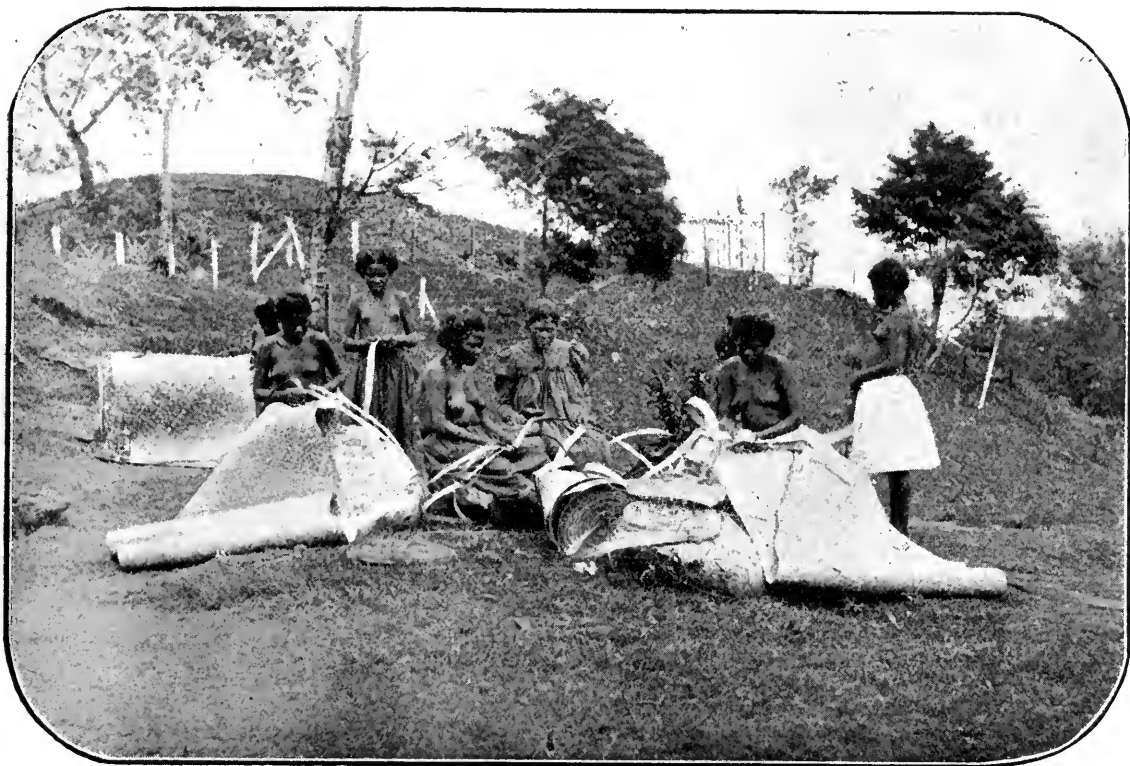
The dress of the Papuan is principally remarkable for its simplicity. The women wear a "rami" from waist to knee, and the men a "sihi" or perineal band; but there is a spectacular garb of ornamentation that in some cases supplements those vestments that comply with the proprieties. Like the males of the feathered tribe, the men practically monopolise all the gorgeous apparel—in fact, the foibles of the sexes seem to be reversed, and the vanity of ostentation shown by the dandy of the Mekeo and other tribes far surpasses the caricatures of fashion seen in our midst. The frizzy hair is adorned with flowers or an elaborate coiffure of bird-of-Paradise plumes, and his body often painted with yellow or red pigments. He supplements the ear-rings, necklaces, and bracelets of our society belle with nose-rings, armlets and anklets. As a wasp-like waist is *de rigueur* in foppish circles, he tight-laces to such an extent as to present almost the appearance of a giant insect, necessitating a mincing gait that has a very comical aspect.

It is a common mistake to speak of the manners.

customs and superstitions of the New Guinea natives as if their practices had no counterpart in any other portion of the world, ancient or modern. A recital of these will, however, readily recall to any student of history identical or analogous practices either in primitive races of antiquity or in contemporary savagdom. This similarity of custom is probably neither hereditary nor derivative, but has been spontaneously generated owing to a similarity in environment and a proportionate mental development.

ANTHROPOPHAGY.

Cannibalism was undoubtedly carried on in many parts of the Possession prior to the British occupation, and amongst the inland tribes is practised even at the present day. The human flesh eaters seem to be actuated by various motives. Some believe that by eating certain portions of the body they will acquire the courage or sagacity of their victim. The Miris of Northern India and some races in South-West Africa eat the flesh of lions, tigers and leopards with the same object; others are actuated by motives of hatred and contempt; some eat the flesh of relatives from love and affection, or to honour the dead. A New Guinea lad was killed on



Mat Making, Kwato, near Samarai.

one occasion and partly devoured by a crocodile. The widowed mother, sisters and other relatives ate the part saved to evince their love of the deceased. Herodotus mentioned that the Massagetae and Issedones ate their aged relatives "out of compassion." Dr. Flinders Petrie cites instances of this custom in Egypt and elsewhere. While a considerable number of Papuans practise this abominable custom with varying motives—some for purely gastronomic reasons—a great many tribes look upon cannibalism with loathing and disgust. Some of these are, however, head-hunters, and the piles of skulls seen in their houses have led travellers to erroneously conclude that they were trophies of the feast rather than the foray.

RELIGION.

It has been erroneously stated by some writers that the Papuan has no religious beliefs, or, at best, practices a vague demonolatry. His religion, crude and elementary as it is, is nevertheless a real and living force, that plays no unimportant part in moulding the character and customs of the people, albeit one that debases rather than elevates its votaries. According to one school of religious thinkers, the genesis of all psychical philosophy has arisen in primitive man's fear of the great and mysterious natural forces that surround and envelop him

in their relentless grasp; while another school, headed by Herbert Spencer, contend that the protoplasm of heathen beliefs is to be found in corpse-worship—the continued sentient existence of the body after death—from which has evolved the ancestor, ghost and spirit worship.

However this may be so far as general principles are concerned, there is little doubt that the Papuan cult belongs to the latter category.

His religion, like that of many primitive races, is ghost worship and shamanism, a system of worship that has been traced back by Professor Sayce to the ancient Accads, a pre-semitic race of Mesopotamia, and a system that is practised to-day by the Ural-Altaic races of Northern Asia.

The belief of the Papuan is based on the conception of the Life of the Dead—one of the most fundamental and persistent creeds of the human race.

The spirits of the dead constitute the Papuan Pantheon, though the origin of the spirits he supplicates or propitiates may be unknown to the present generation except by legend. The spirit of his ancestors will, he believes, shield him from injury by other spirits, and their protection is invoked in every important undertaking—in the building of a hut, in a trading or raiding expedition, in the plant-



Native Sugar Cane, Grown at an Elevation of 2500 feet on steep hillside, Central District.

ing of their yams and taro, and in attacks from their enemies. But he believes that any sins of omission or commission on the part of the votary are visited upon him with disaster, sickness or famine. This necessitates constant propitiatory offerings; pigs are killed and the blood sometimes poured out at the sacred place or grave, presents are made of fish, bananas, sugarcane, yams, etc.

The methods of disposing of the dead are indicative of their religious beliefs; some preserve or inter their dead in their dwelling-houses. This system of hut preservation is common amongst the lowest races of mankind, especially in Africa; other corpses are placed in houses specially built for the purpose; some dispose of the dead bodies by placing them in the branches of a tree or on a platform; others, again, bury the body in a sitting position as far as the head, which is covered with an earthenware pot. When the corpse is quite decomposed the head is often preserved and kept in the dwelling, while the bones of the body are sometimes worn by the relatives as a protection against other spirits.

Besides the personal or tutelary duties—the penates and lares of ancient Rome—they in some instances appear to have evolved a tribal god or gods from the spirit of some great chief or powerful sorcerer. These dwell in the lofty mountains or some adjacent island, and are believed to specially watch over and protect the community amongst which the embodied spirits once dwelt. Thus certain mountains and places become sacred as the abode of spirits, and possibly these sacred places, becoming personified, lead to a vague nature worship.

As each individual has many ancestors, he also has many family spirits, and besides propitiating his own, he has to be protected from the myriad spirits of the other inhabitants, who may be continually seeking to do him injury. This complicated polytheism has led to the institution of an order of priesthood—sorcerers, medicine-men and rain-makers, who are credited with possessing occult powers which enable them to influence spirits for good or evil by magic rites and ceremonies. These magicians were, probably, in the first place village chiefs, the sons of some great man whose spirit had become the tribal deity. The ordinary villager who desired to prefer a petition to that spirit would naturally endeavour to enlist the powerful aid of the



Censor's Dress, Used in Trial of Natives Guilty of Breaking the Tabu.

Native Indianrubber Tree (*Ficus Rigo*).

chief as the kinsman and friend of the great spirit, and in this way he became priest and ruler, exercising spiritual and temporal power. Even at the present day the offices of chief and sorcerer are in many cases held by the same individual, though neither office is necessarily hereditary. The sorcerers have gradually built up mysteries, rituals, theogony and customs that augment their power, and enslave the poor native in a spiritual bondage of a most galling and oppressive character. His kit or medicine-bag contains sometimes a skull smeared with blood or paint—possibly the skull of their tribal spirit—various crystals, human bones, pieces of wood, stones, leaves, herbs, and other fetiches by which he exercises his necromancy, reveals future events, questions the spirits of the dead, and removes or incites their vengeance. These supposed attributes invest the sorcerer with powers that are often used for the acquisition of power, and the gratification of vengeance—such an one is more often the village tyrant than the spiritual mediator and intercessor.

NATURAL DEATH.

That "all men are mortal" is, to us, an axiom: to the benighted savage it is inconceivable. The Papuan has lived in such parlous times that comparatively few of the males experience natural death, and the notion of death as inevitable never enters his mind. They can conceive of no reason why a man should die, and they believe that no man *does* die except by violence or witchery. If he is murdered, or killed by an accident, or devoured by a reptile, the cause is so obvious that if he dies of disease or senile decay his relatives believe he is the victim of witchcraft, and enquire of the sorcerer the name of the individual who has been guilty of the necromancy. The supposed culprit that he indicates may be a member of another tribe, and as the relatives believe that the victim's spirit and their own spirits will never rest unless blood money is exacted or a life is sacrificed, continual murders and internecine strife were inevitable.

The Papuan believes that the spirit leaves the body when asleep, and wanders about in the vicinity. He therefore evinces the greatest reluctance in



Native Carving, South Cape



New Guinea Farm, near Samarai

awakening a sleeper owing to the fear that the spirit may not be able to get back to the body in time—such a contingency resulting in death. This belief may have been created by dreams in which the sleeper—knowing from the testimony of others that his body had remained quiescent—yet felt that some portion of his entity was engaged in whatever adventure or occupation his dream suggested. As consciousness is a function of the brain that is intermitted during sleep, this curious belief enables us to define more clearly their conception of the soul, which appears to be synonymous with consciousness.

In the absence of any evidence to the contrary, and some evidence in support, we are justified in assuming that the Papuan does not believe women are possessed of a soul at all. This, perhaps, is not so much to be wondered at when we remember that an early Christian council profoundly debated this momentous question. Fortunately for the women and Christianity it was decided in the affirmative, though not unanimously.

The Papuan has the most absolute belief in the malevolent powers of the sorcerer; he believes that individual can encompass his destruction at any time by enlisting the services of a spirit, and when the dread sentence has been passed no other agency is required except the terror of the victim to carry it

into effect, so great is the power of the mind over the body.

At the trial of a noted sorcerer some years ago, at which the writer was present, the prisoner was accused of being responsible for the deaths of a considerable number of people. The *modus operandi* was simply to tell the object of his vengeance that he would die the following day or week. The agony of mind of the condemned wretch (who believed that the dread ukase was as inexorable as fate) reacting on the body, actually produced physical illness, and the poor savage, feeling that the witchcraft was already operating, lay down amidst his weeping and distracted relatives, never to get up again.

The sorcerer, however, is not content with the assertion of powers enabling him to reveal the identity of those individuals who are supposed to be responsible for all natural deaths, and of power to influence the mind of the individual to his own destruction. In order, therefore, to increase the popular belief in his mystic powers "such," says Pliny, "is the wonderful sagacity of vices," the sorcerers in the Western Division claim responsibility for deaths caused by reptiles. These necromancers possess leaves or herbs which, if eaten, will, according to the popular superstition, inevitably result in the native being bitten by a poisonous snake the first time he goes beyond the village com-



Trophie of the Chase, Milne Bay, East Coast.

pound, the inference, apparently, being either that the snake has been influenced by magic to await its victim, or that a spirit has undergone metamorphosis and appears in the form of a snake. A similar superstition regarding crocodiles has also been observed in the Eastern Division. As the sorcerer never openly places the herb in the food of the natives, but is believed to do so surreptitiously, the simple villager believes, whenever he is bitten by a snake, that he has fallen a victim to the black art. This may explain the Western native's dread of snakes, which I alluded to in a previous article.

MYTHOLOGY.

The traditions, folklore, and myths of the Papuan, while they have little, if anything, to do with religion, are of considerable interest, as their creation seems to be the result of an effort on the part of the savages to interpret and personify, in simple imagery, the vast forces of nature that are, to him, a continual source of mystery. Very little has been done in the way of collecting these legends and myths that are fast disappearing before the approach of the white man. Those that have been collected by Mr. Romilly and others are of great value as showing the mental attitude and imaginative powers of the people. The myth of the birth of the moon has been described by Andrew Lang as "worthy of the

genius of the Greek" in its poetry and romance. "A Papuan Keats," he says, "must have invented this fable of a Papuan Endymion."

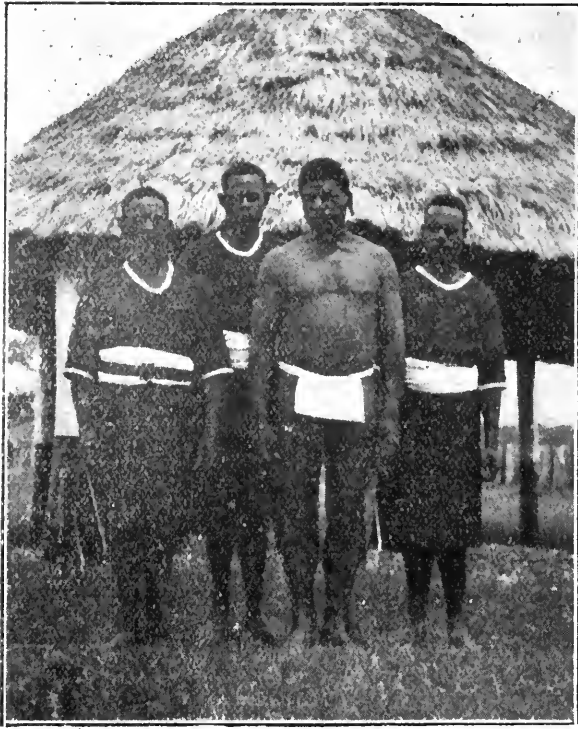
TOTEMISM.

This ancient custom or institution has been widely practised from the dawn of history to the present day. It flourished in early Egypt, and probably amongst the primitive Aryan and Semite races, and at the present day is in vogue in every continent except Europe.

The totem is generally a species of animal, bird, fish or reptile—though occasionally a planet or inanimate object—that the native regards with superstitious respect. The members of a totem in New Guinea often have a representation or symbol of the particular animal tattooed on their body, and in some cases appear to believe themselves to be actually descended from it; in any case they look upon themselves as kinsmen bound together by the laws of consanguinity—the basis of primitive society—and are bound to help each other in times of trouble or



Mission House Natives Playing Cricket Kwato.



Natives, Western Division. Note their Splendid Physique.

danger; in fact, it is the foundation of a social system of brotherhood demanding alternate obligations and restrictions. They are not allowed to marry within the totem, which has the good effect of preventing deterioration by inbreeding. The children usually take the totem of their mother.

This system may, in some instances, have been the genesis of zoolatry, as the superstition almost amounts to worship. The native will not kill or eat his totem, and nothing creates greater resentment than the slaying of his totem by the members of another tribe.

In devising laws and a system of administration, and in our educational and missionary efforts, we must never forget that the Papuans are "savages that unite the characters of childhood with the passions and strength of men," that they have only reached the neolithic age in their racial development, that they are separated from us by aeons of time, and that any attempt to "Europeanise" them will probably prove physically and morally injurious. If we attempt to wrench from them all their beliefs, traditions, philosophy, tribal laws, and social customs—the whole basis and fabric of their social structure—and then cram down their throats Western civilisation of the 20th century brand, we will, with the best intention, probably, inflict irreparable injury. We cannot, in a day or a lifetime, create black duplicates of the most advanced types

of the Aryan race. If we attempt to do so we shall only succeed in cutting the moorings of their mental anchorage, and in depriving them of the stern discipline of many of their social laws, which are excellently suited to their present evolutionary stage. Their undeveloped minds are quite incapable of embracing the spirit and genius of our social system, a system, moreover, uncongenial to their methods of thought and habits of life. The inevitable result of such an attempted conversion would be the ready absorption of only the vices and grosser passions of the white people—the atavistic element in our general progress which is itself a heritage of barbarism—and the utter failure of their attempt to assimilate those qualities that constitute the vanguard of our social progress.

The missionaries who will effect the best results are, I believe, those who will inculcate in the minds of the natives the beautiful teachings of Christianity in their simplest form, just as we teach our religion to children—in other words, religion without theology. These simple truths will gradually supplant the ingrained and brutalising superstitions of sorcery and shamanism, and free them from a mental tyranny as debasing as it is grotesque.

But at the same time all those aspects of their primitive social conditions, their habits of life, their individuality, their customs and manners that are not degrading and injurious, are social buttresses that we should preserve with the greatest care. If we destroy these in our reforming zeal we will create a type that is fickle and insincere, uncontrolled by the binding obligations of immemorial custom, and unable to absorb the ethical precepts of their



Chewing Betel Nut.

The Betel Nut is about the size of a nutmeg, and is obtained from the Areca Palm. It is chewed with lime made from burnt shells, and betel leaves or catkins. Its effect is stimulating, but turns the teeth black, and its constant use relaxes the muscles of the mouth.

masters—a type that is a caricature of civilisation, possessing neither the virtue of the savage nor the philosophy of the Saxon.

If there are dangers to the native even in our civilisation, there are infinitely greater dangers in the vices that accompany that civilisation.

The three most dangerous enemies to the health and even existence of the Papuan are intoxicating liquors, infectious and contagious diseases, and the wearing of European clothing. The latter, while not, of course, coming within the category of European vices, is a factor that would, if generally adopted in New Guinea, enormously accelerate the death rate amongst the natives.

While we should do everything to legitimately advance the interests of the white people who have settled in our new territory, we should, in our laws and administration, never forget that our first care and our most sacred responsibility must always be the maintenance of the rights and privileges of the Papuan people. No question of policy or develop-

ment must be allowed to jeopardise their inherent right to territory actually in use or occupation, or to land that they may reasonably require in the future. No greater stain could besmirch the escutcheon of Australia than the destruction of those interesting people whose lands we have annexed without their consent, and whose destinies are thus committed to our care.



Grave of Remains of Rev. Dr. Chalmers, Whose Body was Eaten by Cannibals.



The article on Juvenile Courts, promised for this issue, is held over for next issue on account of pressure of space.

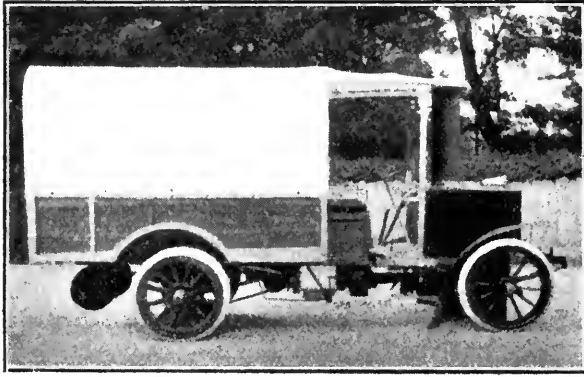
Next month we shall publish some replies to the article on "Can We Federate Our Piebald Empire?" by Mr. Jas. Edmond, which appeared in our June issue.

An interesting article—"In Geyserland: New Zealand's Springs and Spas"—will appear in the October number of "The Review of Reviews."

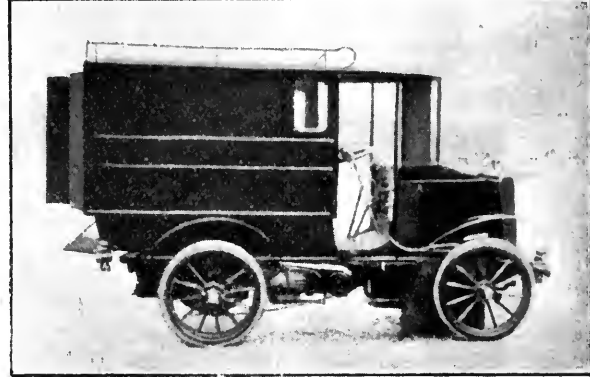
When you have read this issue of "The Review of Reviews" would you be good enough to tell your friends of any article which has specially pleased you. We shall be glad to send a sample copy of the "Review" to anyone whom any reader thinks will be interested in it.

If any of our readers desire to read the full text of any article reviewed by us, we shall be pleased to forward to them the magazine containing it on receipt of stamps to cover cost and postage. Address to "The Review of Reviews," Equitable Building, Melbourne.—EDITOR.

COMMERCIAL MOTOR VEHICLES.



A Laundry Van.



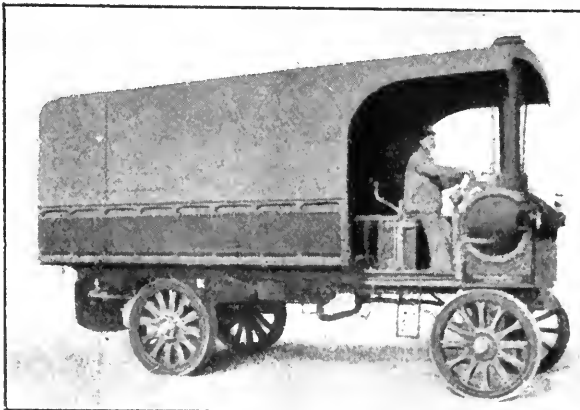
A One-Ton Express Delivery Van.

Under the heading of "Commercial Motor Vehicles," Mr. J. F. Gairns, in *Cassier's Magazine* for July, gives an idea of the way in which motor vehicles are coming to be used as lorries and vans. In the popular mind, mechanical motor power is generally associated with pleasure travelling, but in Great Britain and the Continent, and the United States it is being used for the transportation of freight to a degree that will probably surprise the average colonial mind. Once undertaken, it is probable that it will fast increase, for while private transport "is largely a matter of private convenience and luxury, the use of motor vehicles for goods traffic and other commercial purposes is a matter of business finance." "Commercial Motor Vehicles" is a term generally used to describe a vehicle having its own mechanical motive power, and adapted for the carriage of goods. The principal kinds of vehicles coming under this heading are "light delivery vans,

heavy vans, light lorries, heavy lorries, special motor vans, dust, water and other municipal waggons, tipping waggons, girder waggons, etc.

"For the smaller and private types of motor vehicles, such as what are familiarly known as motor cars, 'explosion engines' are almost universal." Steam engine designs are comparatively few. But the reverse is the case for heavier vehicles, and for loads of about three tons the internal combustion is rarely used. The reason for this is that the "explosion motor" is a delicate machine, and it is not the most suitable engine for great power at low speeds. The steam engine is a more ordinary machine, and can be designed to exert great power, while, at the same time, it is more adaptable for greatly varying circumstances.

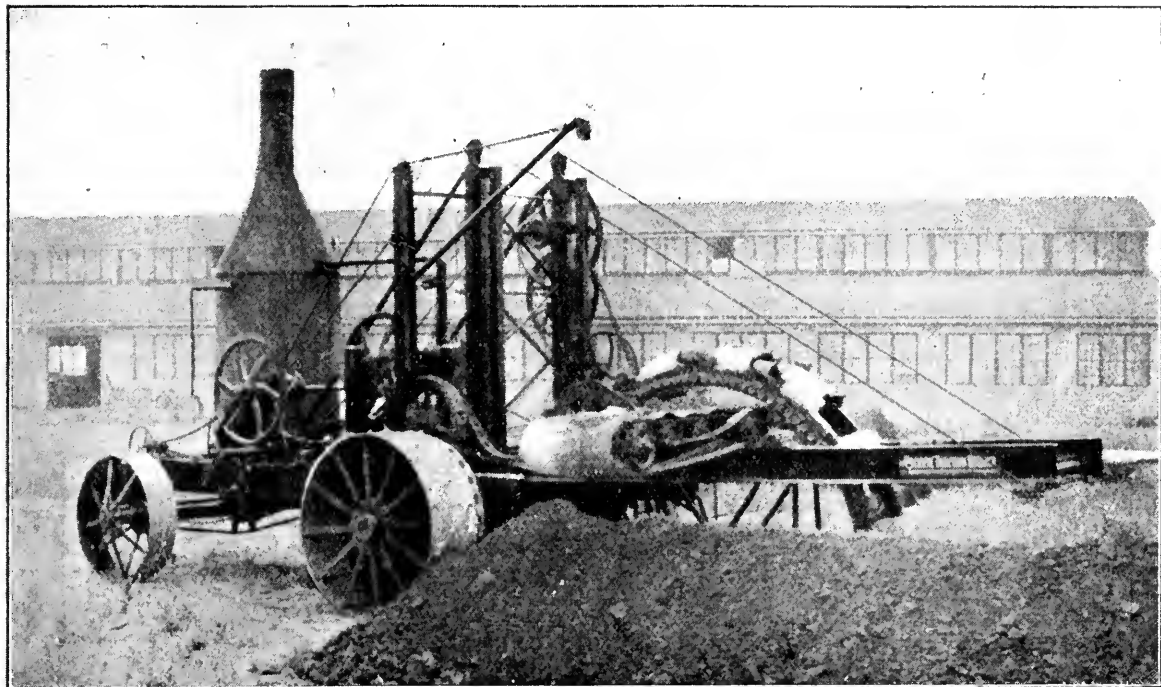
For colonial and country use it would seem as though the steam vehicle were a practical necessity. The British War Office has been undertaking



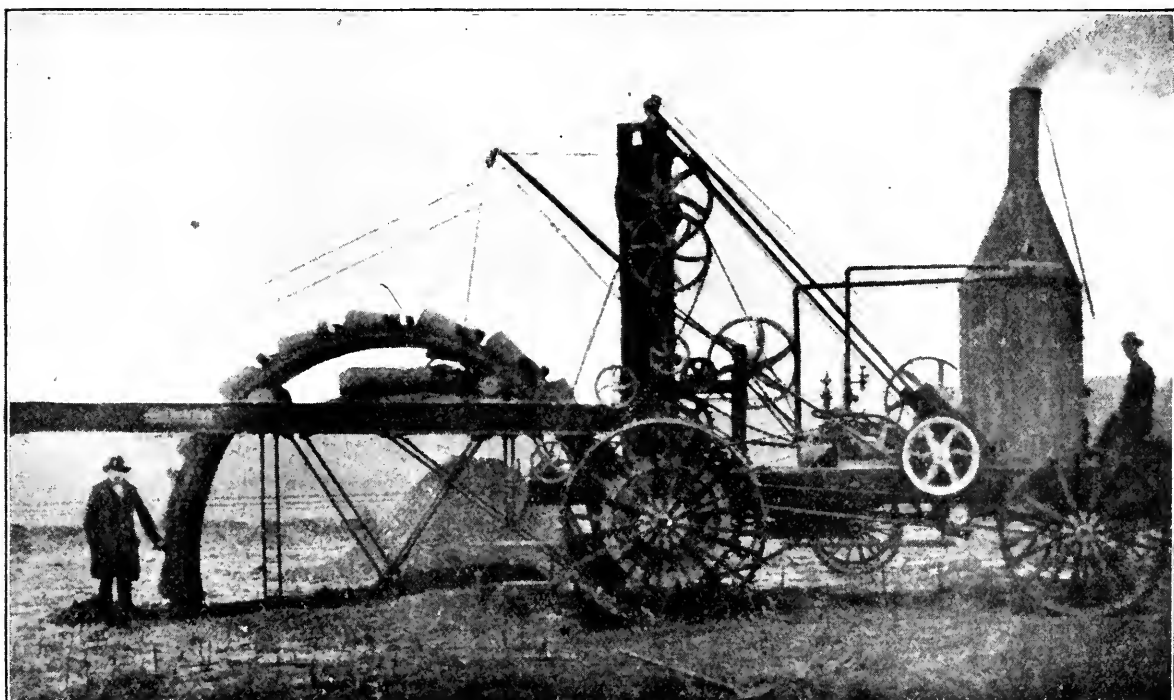
A Four-Ton Covered Van.



A Colonial Waggon.



A New Form of Excavating Machine.



Another View of the Excavating Machine.

tests of motor vehicles for the last few years, and this has resulted in a very steady improvement in the motors. By reference to the illustrations, it will be seen that the principle may be very largely extended. For some of our long-distance travelling in the colonies it is quite understandable that very satisfactory results might be obtained.

The article is an exceedingly interesting one, and deals very extensively with particulars as to the kind of vehicle best adapted for various purposes, and the power required. It is also profusely illustrated with designs of the vehicles, from light runabouts, suitable for express delivery, to heavy waggons built for country road work.

A NEW EXCAVATING MACHINE.

The same magazine contains an interesting article by Mr. D. A. Willey, on a new form of excavating machine. The ordinary traction engine is likely to be used soon in so many varied ways that a description of the method in which it works an excavating machine will, in view of the extensiveness of irrigation in years to come in Australia, be of interest. Ditch digging on a large scale, however, is not the limit of its possibilities. In its small sizes it digs small trenches, such as those necessary for sewer pipes, water pipes, and other conduits. The larger machines will cut a trench 12 feet deep and 54 inches wide. The excavator is attached to the rear of the truck supporting the engine. Of course, it is adjustable, so as to permit of the transfer of the machine from place to place.

"The excavating part of the outfit it practically a cutting wheel, as the trench is made by cutting away the material with revolving knives, and removing it by means of scoops or buckets set in the rim. . . .

The buckets themselves are made of heavy steel plates shaped to an edge. Directly in front of each are set two semi-circular cutters or knives. . . . Large machines are also provided with buckets, to which are attached tools for cutting away roots of trees and other obstacles. In fact, they are toothed like dredge buckets used in heavy work, the "rooters" being dressed to a chisel point, and specially tempered for the service for which they are intended. . . . In operating the dredge, it is moved forward at a speed slow enough to allow the cut to be made level in the formation, the excavating wheel revolving towards the engine. The earth can be removed for a stretch of a hundred feet or any desired distance to a certain level, then the excavator is lifted from the surface, the engine reversed and backed to the beginning of the cut, and another section removed, or the trench can be made to the depth required as the work proceeds."

To remove the earth and other material an endless apron is employed, so mounted that it is always directly beneath the top buckets. As each bucket moves into its proper position, the contents fall on the apron, which projects far enough from the side to pile the earth well away from the edge of the ditch. Automatic cleaners remove clay, or any other adhesive substance from the buckets.

In the rear of the excavating wheel, a metal trough or scoop of the same width as the trench grades the bottom of the excavation. The speed of the excavators, of course, varies according to the formation of the ground. Where there is but little stone, a trench three feet in depth can be made at the rate of three linear feet a minute. Some large machines have made a record of twelve feet of excavation at $2\frac{1}{2}$ linear feet per minute. All the attendance that is necessary can be supplied by one man and a helper.

Doris.

Amethyst.

Berwick.

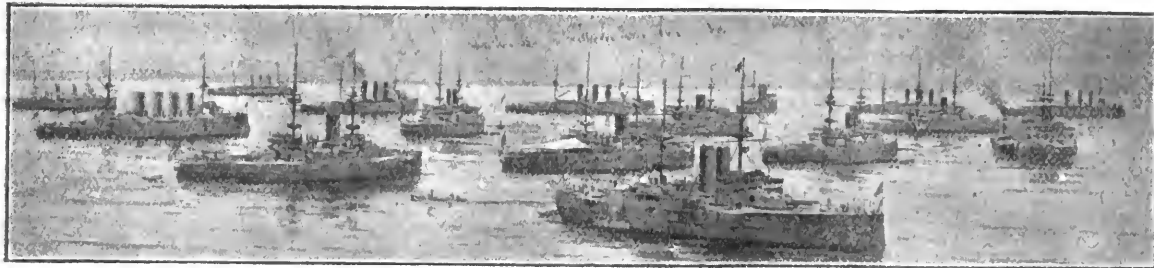
Cornwall.

Mars.

Magnificent.

Essex.

Cumberland.



Drake.

Victorious.

Jupiter.

King Edward VII.

Illustrious.

Prince George.

Our Atlantic Fleet at Brest.

INTERVIEWS ON TOPICS OF THE MONTH.

AUSTRALASIAN INTERVIEWS.

XLIX.—THE NEW ZEALAND GRADING SYSTEM: MR. JOHN HOLMES.



[Burlington.] [Photo.]
Mr. John Holmes.

Mr. John Holmes, a prominent Wellington (N.Z.) merchant, chairman of the firm of John Holmes and Co. Ltd., passed through Melbourne during the month, and naturally enough called at "The Review of Reviews" office. Mr. Holmes has been one of the most earnest advocates of the grading of produce for foreign markets, and I took advantage of the opportunity of interviewing him upon a question that has of late loomed so largely before Australian producers, notably in connection with the late Butter Commission. Needless to say,

it is a necessity if the country is going to hold its own in a foreign market, that grading of every kind of produce should be carried out. This is a question in which New Zealand has been well to the fore.

"I understand New Zealand has already received very substantial advantages to its trade through the adoption of the grading system?"

"That is so," said Mr. Holmes. "Take, for instance, the New Zealand hemp trade. In 1897 this had fallen to an annual export of 1800 tons, and to the low price of £10 per ton. Now it stands at an export of 25,000 tons, at a value of £27 per ton."

"And this is due to grading?"

"In my opinion, the grading system has materially assisted in this development, and has done much to improve the general quality of the fibre export. After eighteen months' travel as Trade Commissioner for the colony throughout the world, I came to the conclusion that unless New Zealand adopted compulsory grading, we would never be able to maintain a satisfactory trade in hemp. My report to the Government was placed before Parliament, and a Bill was passed, adopting a compulsory grading system, with the results already named."

"What are the other advantages?"

"First, the honest producer is protected; second, it corrects the carelessness of the incompetent, and enables him to produce a better article; and last, but not least, the grading system by independent experts secure the confidence of buyers beyond the seas, a desideratum of the greatest importance to any country desiring to extend its export trade."

"Does grading in New Zealand extend to other products?"

"Butter and cheese are also graded by the Government, and with the most beneficial results to the whole industry; for not only factories and dairymen, but merchants and traders are interested in getting the best article that is possible."

"Would it not be a good thing to extend the principle to every kind of export?"

"I am of opinion that the time is not far distant when all the produce of New Zealand will be graded by the Government. The advantages are obvious. If you have an independent grader, not interested in trade, the buyer has confidence in such a certificate almost equal to that inspired by a hall-mark on gold or silver."

"How is the grading carried on?"

"The hemp is sent by the producer to the merchant, company or agent with whom he is doing business at the port of shipment. From a proportion of each delivery, fully 10 per cent. is selected promiscuously, opened and examined in detail by the fibre expert employed by the Government, who there and then determines the quality, whether common, fair, good fair, fine or superior (five grades). A certificate is issued to the miller with comments, detailing faults, and giving instructions to remedy them. This saves disputes between the merchant and the miller, both of whom have the utmost confidence in the fairness and absolute honesty of the grading system in New Zealand."

"How does it operate with regard to butter and cheese?"

"In the beginning of a shipping season (about September) the factories send to their nearest freezing works their butter, packed in oblong cases, 56 lbs. net. On arrival, Government graders open a proportion of each delivery (which means a churning). It is tested and weighed by experts, who, if in doubt as to quality, refer to their colleagues. A certificate is sent to the factory manager with particulars of the test, indicating whether there is any fault in quality and flavour. Should faults continue, the dairy instructor is sent off to that particu-

lar factory to ascertain the cause. Sometimes he conducts the whole of the operation of a churning, from the delivery of the milk to the packing of the butter for export. It is very rarely that the cause is not discoverable in this way. Sometimes it happens that one man's supply is discarded. From this searching investigation, and complete form of instruction, New Zealand butter has risen in value beyond the most sanguine expectations. You will understand that when I tell you that the supervision has been able to raise the standard of our exports to such an extent that 97 per cent. of the butter is first-grade. Indeed, I might go further and tell you that the confidence which this grading system has secured is established by the fact that produce merchants in London, Manchester, Liverpool, Glasgow, Bristol and other places in the United Kingdom regularly purchase for cash the whole six months' output (a season's shipment) at fixed price, f.o.b. shipping port in New Zealand. No evidence could be stronger of the efficacy of grading."

"How about meat exports?"

"Beef, mutton and lamb are practically graded, although not by the Government, because they are controlled by large Meat Freezing Companies, who themselves know the value of the grading, and are careful to export, under special brands, a quality which they maintain uniformly throughout the year. The system should also be applied to rabbits, but in New Zealand the feeling has rather been against it, largely on account of a fear of land-owners that

if the rabbit industry were nursed too much, it might be an inducement to allow rabbits to multiply."

"I note that you are the author of the proposed Dairy Produce Exchanges. What are the particular advantages you have in view?"

"To answer this question requires an explanation of the present system of dealing with our export trade. Numerous factories invite merchants and traders to their respective factory meetings, and it frequently happens that, for want of some system, factories (scores of miles apart) will invite representatives to attend their meetings at the same hour on the same day. Now I suggest a Dairy Produce Exchange, to which, in a common centre, factories will send representatives to discuss with traders the purchase or shipment of their produce. This will save time, trouble and disappointment. In support of my proposal, I would instance the Liverpool Cotton Exchange, Manchester Corn Exchange, Bristol Produce Exchange, Cork Butter Exchange, etc., through which institutions business is conducted to the mutual advantage of all. Hawera, a town in the Taranaki district, has already established an Exchange, and other districts are now considering the question."

Australia is very much behind New Zealand in respect to the matters suggested by Mr. Holmes, and may with advantage learn some of the lessons in dealing with exports that are taught by that progressive colony. Every kind of export—fruit, rabbits, grain and mutton should be so treated to raise the standard of the article and promote foreign confidence.

L.—THE UNION LABEL: VIEWS FROM OPPOSITE POINTS.

[The question of the Union Label, now before the Federal Parliament, is exciting so much interest that I interviewed Mr. Watson and Mr. McLean, whose views on the matter are as diverse as views can be, in order to present the case fairly to our readers. —EDITOR.]

MR. J. C. WATSON.

"What does the Union Label clause actually propose?"

"It proposes," said Mr. Watson, "to allow Trades Unions to register a trade mark, which, according to the Bill as it came from the Senate, could only be used with the permission of the Union. Since the Bill reached the House of Representatives, however, the Attorney-General has given notice of amendments to modify the clause in such a way as will render it unnecessary for an employer of union labour to ask the Union for permission to apply the label to his goods. The onus will be on anyone using the label to prove that Union labour only was employed in the production of the labelled goods. Judging by the outcry from our opponents, one would imagine that something outrageous was being suggested, but in my view the clause does not more than penalise common dishonesty. There is nothing in the existing law which prevents a Union arranging with their employers for

a particular label to be applied to goods produced by Union labour; but as there is no specific provision in the laws of the State for the registration of trade marks by Unions, it is held by lawyers that such a label could be pirated with impunity by persons who never employed a Unionist. Granting that to be the present position, it is evident that those opposing the Union Label clause are in favour of the pirates, and bestow their legislative blessing on those who would counterfeit a Union trade mark. Our opponents, apparently, argue that the law should put its hob-nailed boot on the person who infringes the label of an employer, but should give tacit encouragement to those who falsely pretend that their goods are made exclusively by Union labour. Why should the State afford protection to the employer and not to the workman? It is interesting to observe those who are usually strongest in their denunciation of class legislation calmly proposing to confine the benefit of this measure to the employing

class of the community. In this connection I may quote a decision by Judge Sloss in the Superior Court of San Francisco last year. An action had been brought by the Printing Trades' Council against the Citizens' Alliance to restrain the latter from using a label which was a colourable imitation of that registered by the former body. It had been argued on behalf of the Citizens' Alliance that the law allowing registration of Union Labels was invalid because it was special [class] legislation. On this point the judge said:—"The legislation existing prior to the enactment of Political Code, section 3200, protected all classes of persons who might adopt and use a trade mark, with the exception of associations of labourers. There was therefore a sound reason for extending the right to such associations, and making of them a class for the purposes of this law. In other States Acts similar in this respect have been held to be not open to the charge of being special legislation." Judgment was given against the Citizens' Alliance on the ground that its label was a colourable imitation of that registered by the Union. Without the law permitting registration, these counterfeiters could have continued unchecked."

"What is the desired effect?"

"Well, in the first place, the proposal is designed to protect the Union in the enjoyment of its own property. Secondly, it will enable the public, if it so desires, to discriminate between goods produced by Union labour and those produced by Non-Union labour. At present it is notorious that many commodities are produced under sweating conditions, and there is a large proportion of the public that is anxious to encourage the payment of fair wages, and would take advantage of an opportunity of identifying goods produced under reasonable conditions. It is argued that with Arbitration Courts and Wages Boards there is now no sweating; but such an argument ignores the fact that the Trade Marks Bill is for all Australia, and that in several of the States there exists no regulation of wages, and in some not even regulation of the sanitary condition of factories. Then even under an award of the Arbitration Court it has been found that where no Union exists (or only a weak one) sweating is still carried on by employers who evade the award. It was shown on oath in a recent inquiry in Sydney that one employer systematically broke an award, in some instances paying 50 per cent. less than the rates fixed by the Court. Fair employers were thus subjected to unfair competition, and the only way to stop this is by encouraging a strong Union whose members will insist upon the award being observed."

"Will it have the effect of causing a boycott of non-Union goods?"

"That will depend upon the public. If people generally feel that the Union Label is a guarantee that reasonable conditions as to wages and hours have been extended to employes, and that sanitary

laws have been observed, they will insist upon having goods which bear the label. On the other hand, if the Unions attempt to impose tyrannical terms upon employers, public sympathy will go against them, and the label will prove a positive disadvantage."

"Is it in operation anywhere else?"

"Yes; in America protection is given by law to registered Union trade marks in most of the States, and year by year additional States are adopting the law. A great number of the Unions have registered labels, and the great body of public opinion seems to be with the Unions on the matter. In England the label has been used by some Trades Unions for years past, though there is no special provision in the law there, so far as I am aware, to provide for registration."

"Will it be compulsory on an employer to use the label if he employs only Union labour?"

"No: its use will depend, firstly, upon the willingness of employers to attach it to goods which they put upon the market; and secondly upon the desire of the public to purchase goods so labelled. Therefore, the whole idea depends for its success upon the sympathy of citizens generally, and that, after all, is the best guarantee against tyrannical use of the label. I wish to reiterate that there is now no law which prevents a Union from owning a label; but it is asked that Unionists, in common with other citizens, shall be protected in the enjoyment of their own property."

MR. McLEAN.

Mr. McLean, who is just recovering from his sudden illness, in reply to my question as to how he and his party regarded this particular clause, said:

"First of all, it is needless to say that I am thoroughly in sympathy with all legislation that tends to increase the standard of comfort, but such matters should be dealt with in Bills dealing with industrial legislation, and not in an insidious way, in a Bill intended for other purposes. The ostensible object of the Union Label, or the reasons given by its supporters in justification of it, is that it gives an assurance that goods are made under fair conditions; but Victoria, and indeed most, if not all, the States have industrial laws which compel the producing of goods under fair conditions of labour. It seems to me, therefore, that it will only create a distinction between two classes of labour, and it will benefit the Unionist only at the expense of the Non-Unionist. The Non-Unionists, of course, constitute by far the larger proportion of workers."

"I believe that you also premise that it will affect free labour prejudicially?"

"Yes, I object to it, because the inevitable result will be the boycott of the products of free labour, and it will, therefore, compel an employer to dismiss his free labour under penalty of their joining a

Union. No person ought to be compelled to join the Union against his will, and certainly not under the pressure of a threat of his losing work."

"In a nutshell, then——"

"I consider it unnecessary, and calculated only to promote strife and dissension amongst classes."

ENGLISH INTERVIEWS.

LI.—THE ANGLO-JAPANESE TREATY: A COSMOPOLITAN CYNIC.

"So you are concluding a new treaty with Japan?" observed my Russian friend with a cynical smile. "Is it not so?"

"They say so. But at the present moment no one knows positively anything."

"I suppose you know that such a treaty would definitely commit your country to an attitude of antagonism to Russia all round the world?"

"I fear it might. I hope not. But I don't know."

"At any rate, you admit that it will have a very important influence upon the whole future of the British Empire?"

"Oh, certainly; it would be difficult to overrate its importance."

"And I suppose it is a definite departure from the policy of splendid isolation—friends with all and allies with none—that has been hitherto your traditional policy?"

"No doubt. It is a revolutionary new departure with which we are threatened, tying our hands for an indefinite future, and finally destroying the historical policy of Great Britain."

"Just so. Yet you say no one knows anything positively. Has the subject never been debated in your Parliament?"

"Never a word has been said in either House on the subject."

"Then has the proposed change been communicated to the leaders of the Opposition in confidence? And has it secured their support?"

"On the contrary. So far as they are concerned they know nothing, and what they know they disapprove."

"Then, perhaps, the Opposition are so weak in the country they need not be taken into account by a powerful Government supreme in both Houses and in the constituencies?"

"Not at all. The very contrary is the case. The Opposition has such a majority behind it in the constituencies that if a general election were to take place this autumn there would not be 210 Unionists left in the House of Commons."

"But, pardon me, I thought that you prided yourselves upon being a Constitutional country?"

"We used to do so before——"

"Then you no longer make that pretence. It is

about time you gave it up. If you were living in Russia, the autocracy of the Executive could not be asserted more cynically. Here is a treaty which vitally affects the Empire, which commits you to a hostile attitude to the most powerful military Empires——"

"Empires—you mean Empire?"

"No, I mean Russia and Germany, whose antagonism to Japan is only one degree less pronounced than that of Russia. But to continue before I was interrupted. The Treaty commits you who have not resources adequate to defend your own frontiers to undertake to defend the frontiers of Japan. It destroys the ancient traditional policy of Great Britain, yet never a pretence is made of seeking popular support, of submitting the question to the Parliament, or of in any way whatever asking the consent of the so-called self-governed nation. What a farce it all is. You might as well be Russians or Chinese."

"You forget——"

"No, I don't forget. I remember. And if you will allow me to say it, a Constitutional system which allows the Executive Government to enter into binding treaties of alliance without even saying by your leave to the nation and its representatives, is a sham, a delusion, and a snare. You have only the mask of a Constitution concealing the familiar features of autocratic power."

"Well, what policy would you recommend if you were consulted?"

"As your Parliament has not been? Well, since you ask me that question, I would say I would do one of two things. I would cut my coat according to my cloth, and if I were embarking upon a great anti-Russian, anti-German policy, I would adopt conscription and be done with it. Otherwise you are simply playing the fool, barking where you cannot bite."

"You forget the fleet?"

"The fleet against Russia, which has no fleet, is as if a shark were to go a-fighting with a tiger."

"But Germany?"

"Yes, you are always dreaming of Germany. Do you think the Kaiser will be caught napping? You will not be permitted to make a Copenhagen of

Kiel. He will keep his ships out of your reach and take it out of you or your French allies on land. You will have to pay through the nose for indulging in warlike policies without an army to see you through."

"We pay £40,000,000 a year for an army."

"And have only got for all that money a phantom army without artillery, which will soon be without officers, as it is practically without reserves. You had much better quit playing the fool and masquerading as a great military power."

"What is your alternative?"

"To head a great League of Anti-Antis. Your position in the world marks you out naturally as the promoter of international *ententes cordiales*. Why not

proclaim it as the settled object of your policy to promote an *entente cordiale* between the Powers which are most antagonistic. Promote, for instance, a Franco-German *entente*, an Austro-Italian *entente*—yes, and a Russo-Japanese *entente*. That is your true policy, and therein you would best secure your true interests."

"What is the basis of the Anti-Antis League and the universal *entente cordiale*?"

"The open door to be internationally guaranteed for all territory as yet unappropriated in any part of the world. The territorial *status quo* in Asia and a cessation of any further increase of armaments. On these bases the proposed international League of Anti-Antis might give the whole world peace for the next twenty years."

LII.—HOW TO DEAL WITH THE LORDS: "A RADICAL."

"So you have calculated that we are to have a majority of 250 in the next House of Commons over the Unionists?" remarked a stalwart North Country Radical. "What do you think we shall do with it?"

"Turn those rascals out in the first place," I replied.

My friend shrugged his shoulders impatiently. "A majority of 25 would do that. You have been talking of a majority of 250. Such a great majority means an unprecedented opportunity. What will we do with it?"

"What is your idea?"

"My idea is quite clear and definite. I go back for inspiration to the last words Mr. Gladstone uttered in the House of Commons. He left it as his parting legacy to the Liberal Party to deal with the House of Lords. And the supreme purpose with which the beneficent gods are going to give us 250 majority is that we may deal with the House of Lords. Otherwise, all the fruits of the victory will be thrown away."

"Would you end them or mend them?"

"Neither. Even a majority of 250 is not enough to end them. And it is practically impossible to mend them."

"Then what would you do with them?"

"I would clip their claws and draw their teeth, and leave them as they are. They are a very good debating society. For the last year or two the Lords have been free to debate Free Trade when the Commons were gagged. The Lords have their uses as debaters. It is only when they come to vote that they are a nuisance and a peril to the Commonwealth."

"Then would you forbid them ever to divide?"

"This realm would have been better governed if such an interdict had existed in the past. But I

cannot divide upon the details of a money Bill. They may throw it out altogether, they may not alter it. I would extend that principle. I would provide that they might debate every Bill, and might amend every Bill, except financial measures, but that they should not be allowed to reject any Bill outright."

"Pray condescend upon particulars."

"With pleasure. The rejection of any Bill by the House of Lords should not necessarily be fatal to that measure. It should only suspend it for one session. In the following session if the House of Commons sent it up again, the Bill would pass without regard to the non-consents of the Peers."

"But suppose the measure was one of urgency?"

"In that case Parliament might be prorogued, and a new session opened immediately. Or, if the measure were of sufficiently grave importance, the question might be referred to a plebiscite of the whole electorate of the three kingdoms."

"Do you think that the Lords would agree to that?"

"Not except under duress. But if the Liberals were to refuse to take office with a majority of 250 at their back unless the King would promise them to create, if necessary, sufficient peers to carry the Claw-clipping Bill through the Lords, the change might be effected. And, mark my words, if it is not effected, you will find your victory at the polls of none effect."

"But don't you think the country wants an independent second chamber?"

"Yes, it wants one. But it has not got one. There is no country in the world governed on the party system which would tolerate a second chamber which is no check at all upon one party, and a deadlock upon the other party. When the House of Lords grew up and was powerful and useful, it was

as often Whig as Tory. Now it has become a mere appanage of the Tory Caucus, and it can no longer be tolerated."

"Are there not grave difficulties?"

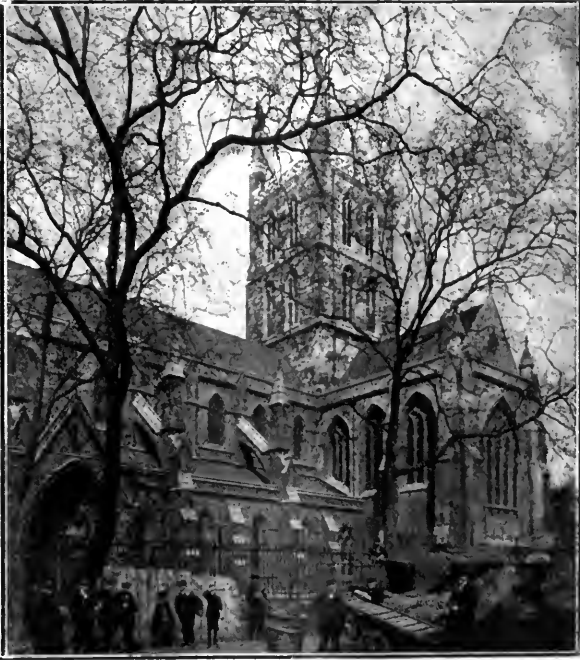
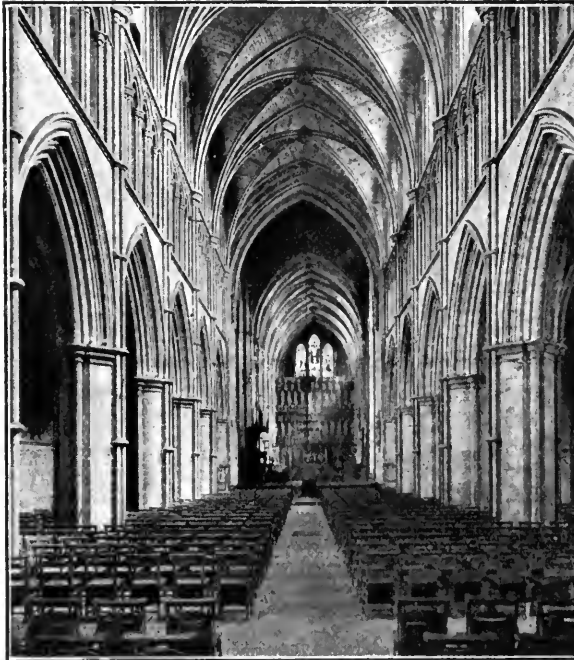
"Only the one difficulty, that the King might refuse, and dissolve Parliament. We have got to face the risk of a second General Election following immediately upon the heels of the first. Hence if I were in command at headquarters in Parliament Street I should make all my arrangements for a double election. Every Liberal candidate should declare that as the first duty of the Liberal party was to remove what had become an intolerable limitation upon the rights of a self-governing nation, he

was prepared to face the ordeal of a second election immediately after the first rather than consent to take part in the farce of popular government with an irresponsible Upper Chamber in which the Tory party is permanently in a majority of ten to one."

"Do you think that Headquarters has pluck enough to face the music?"

"It is the question which will test whether or not the Liberal headquarters has become as much an anachronism as the House of Lords itself. If the shrink from the ordeal they are lost."

"Humph," I replied. "I am all for double elections. But as to the Front Benchers, I have no doubts."



Photograph by]

[E. T. W. Dennis and Sons.

Southwark Cathedral: The Inauguration of which was attended by the King and Queen.

The Church—now the Cathedral—of St. Saviour's, Southwark, was originally the church belonging to the Sisterhood of St. Mary Overy, and is said to have been founded before the Conquest by Mary Overy, the daughter of a rich ferryman. The new Cathedral has been in the hands of the restorers for some years. In 1890, King Edward—then Prince of Wales—laid the foundation-stone of the new nave, and in 1897 His Majesty was present at the reopening service.

The Historical Drama at Sherborne.

AFTER TWELVE HUNDRED YEARS.

"To chant the fame of Sherborne are we come,
And to her laud and honour all men press."
—Opening Chorus of Pageant.

The town of Sherborne, Dorsetshire, has been standing upon the brink of twelve hundred years, and looking before and after her as she stood. The result has been the pageant of June, the charm and scenic beauty of which was hardly realised except by those who witnessed it.

Everyone who has ever seen the Oberammergau Passion Play has always marvelled that so small a village could produce so sublime a spectacle. And, though it is not intended to institute any comparison between Oberammergau and Sherborne, for that could hardly be made and must be misleading, yet it may truly be said that those who went in the middle of last month to the little ancient town on Salisbury Plain marvelled at what it had to show them. There are, however, two points of similarity between the Bavarian village and the Wessex town. Both pressed into their service people of all classes and ages; and in both the Chorus chants much of the narrative. Here, however, all real resemblance ends.

The Sherborne pageant celebrated the one thousand two hundredth anniversary of the founding in 705 A.D. by Saint Ealdhelm of the town, bishopric, and school of Sherborne. It was intended to be not merely a reminder of the town's historic past, but an earnest of renewed, vigorous life to come, so that the place on the tablets of whose history were engraved so many famous names might not sink into indifferent insignificance. To write the words of the Pageant and to direct it Mr. Louis Parker was chosen, not merely as an ex-master of Sherborne Public School, but because he was, indeed, one of the few men in England who could have done it. Another ex-master of Sherborne, Mr. James Rhoades, contributed the connecting narrative choruses, one song, and the final Triumph Song. Anyone and everyone in Sherborne made the dresses, except certain ones of costliest silks worn by ladies of high degree and their attendant dames; Mr. Beerbohm Tree lent the armour; and anyone and everyone in Sherborne, from the Rev. Canon Westcott, Head Master of Sherborne School, and certain of the country folk near, down to the shopkeepers and other townfolk of Sherborne, and nearly all the boys of the school, did the acting, to the number of over seven hundred in all. Three honorary secretaries were not too many to undertake arrangements for the accommodation of the crowds of visitors who wished to spend a few days in the quaint, old-fashioned town; and it is pleasant to think that the enterprise was more than successful. Perform-

ances had to be repeated several times oftener than was expected; every one of the 5300 odd seats was booked always, while a good many hundreds were on the grass in front of the stand.

The pageant was like nothing ever before attempted. Its author calls it a historical folk-play. It really is a splendid panorama and dramatic representation of a selection of the most famous historical events in the life of Sherborne Town. To a certain extent, also, it of necessity reflects the history of England from the time of the re-introduction of Christianity to the half-pagan Britons, who had almost forgotten what it meant, down to the founding of the school by Charter under Edward VI.

The old town, dominated by its Minister, and in whose winding streets are still many half-timbered houses, and still more the actual scene of the pageant—the natural outdoor stage on which it is acted—are ideal for such a purpose. No more perfect or more spacious stage could have been found than the fresh, green grass in the grounds of the very castle where Sir Walter Raleigh, as represented in the pageant, did long ago bring his lady; no setting could have been more fitting than the old ivied ruins of the cloisters, keep, and hall of the very castle which Roger of Caen, a Bishop of Salisbury, is shown in the pageant as founding. Away to the left is an ivy-covered gatehouse, part of the castle ruins, through which Sir Walter Raleigh's courtly Elizabethan figure comes riding with his stately lady and retinue. Away to the right, from beneath tall trees, up a grassy bank, and from behind the ruins, come Benedictine monks, warlike Danes, Kings and Queens with their trains of courtiers, and morris dancers in scarlet and Lincoln green. And across the lily-covered pond, in the same grounds, is the very castle which Raleigh partly built.

One after another the stirring scenes of Sherborne's history are recalled. Saint Ealdhelm, with his disciples, enter and found the town of Scir Burn—the clear stream, Sherborne. One hundred and forty years later the townsfolk fight with scythes and defeat the Danes. In 860 A.D. the lovely Queen Osburga, with Ethelbert and her son Alfred, a beautiful boy, enter and witness the death of Ethelbald; and Alfred, according to the tradition, is entrusted by the Queen to Bishop Ealhstan, to be taught at Sherborne School. William the Conqueror, magnificent and imposing in full armour, is seen imperiously ordering the see of Sherborne to be removed to Sarum; Roger of Caen ceremoniously lays the foundation stone of the castle, while the quarrels of the town and the monks, the founding of the ancient

almshouse, and the ultimate expulsion of the monks, all pass before the audience. Robin Hood, Maid Marian, Friar Tuck, Little John and the morris dancers, all in scarlet and Lincoln green, dance as in Merry England of old. A herald enters: "Oyez! Oyez! Oyez!" and to the blowing of trumpets reads the New Charter of Sherborne School of Edward the Sixth, by the Grace of God, Defender of the Faith, and the boys of Sherborne School to-day rush in with a great shout. Then comes the most exquisite scene of all—Sir Walter Raleigh's entrance on horseback, with his wife and attendant ladies and gentlemen on horseback. And then:—

Down the ocean of the ages, over seas that broke and boiled,
We have tracked the good ship 'Sherborne' to the haven of
her rest.

In the wonderful colour scheme of the final picture, a stately, graceful figure raised on a pedestal symbolises Sherborne, while on her right stands her daughter, Sherborn (shorn of its final e), Massa-

chusetts, draped with the Stars and Stripes—truly a graceful compliment to the American people.

Then, to the March in "Tannhäuser," the whole glorious company of historical personages marshalled—Saint Ealdhelm, and his monks: the Britons and the Danes; Ethelbert, Osburga, and the child Alfred; past Bishops of Sherborne and their monks, the great Conqueror and his knights in armour, Roger of Caen and all the townsfolk of Sherborne, Robin Hood and his merry men all; the morris dancers and maypole dancers; the tottering old almshouse inmates; the knights, trumpeters and heralds; the esquires and pages in scarlet, white and gold; the boys of Sherborne School; Sir Walter Raleigh, his stately lady, and their attendants; and finally, Britannia, a magnificent figure. The Old Hundredth is sung and the National Anthem. and of Sherborne truly it might then be said:—

With twelve hundred years beneath her, and the bend of
Heaven above,
Down the ocean of the ages, lo! we launch her forth once
more.

AN EPISODE IN THE HISTORICAL PAGEANT AT SHERBORNE.



[Photograph by]

[Clarke and Hyde.]

Robert Neville, Bishop of Sarum, suggesting the foundation of a hospital in honour of St. John the Baptist and St. John the Evangelist.

CHARACTER SKETCH.

M. ROUVIER, PRIME MINISTER OF FRANCE.

I.—INTRODUCTORY.

It is a moot point with some philosophers whether statesmen are more than counters in the hands of the Destinies. In opposition to historians like Carlyle, to whom the great man was everything and everybody else but as material for his exploitation, there is a modern school very prominent and persistent just now, which maintains that the great man is nothing more than a conspicuous excrescence jutting out for a moment above the glacier drift of the real forces which govern the evolution of states. This tendency to belittle the significance of the individual is conspicuous in Republican countries in quiet times. I remember hearing one of the ablest of contemporary Americans maintain with heat that in the United States it would make no appreciable difference if every President, Vice-President, and Secretary of State were to drop dead simultaneously. They could all be replaced from any city and state in the Union, and the machine of Government would go on as steadily and just as successfully as it did before. On the other hand, to Europeans who grew up under the shade of great personalities such as Cavour, Bismarck, and Gladstone, such a conception of the unimportance of personalities in the government of states is almost inconceivable. In France of to-day it is impossible to deny that the theory of the unimportance of the Personage with the Portfolio has a considerable vogue. In a state where there is a change of the Ministry every few months, and where every deputy may reasonably indulge in the hope that in time he, too, may have his innings, there has been little opportunity afforded for the development of the providential man. Since Gambetta's time the Third Republic has produced many eminently respectable mediocrities, but she has been barren of conspicuous outstanding personalities. General Boulanger owed his popularity largely to the fact that his black charger lifted him momentarily above the dead level of his contemporaries. The French Prime Minister is no rider of the Thunder Horse of Destiny. He seldom has time enough to get warm to the saddle and to find his feet at home in the stirrups before his steed, which is more of a bucking broncho than a Thunder Horse, drops him neatly on the sand.

Now and then, however, even in the Third Republic, some ministers have stuck to office long enough to afford an incredulous electorate with a suspicion that there were, after all, the rudimentary germs of indispensable men. There was a Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, who seemed proof against the mortality which destroyed cabinet after cabinet

in which he held office. But he has gone. After him there arose no other until we had the unwonted spectacle, in M. Delcassé, of a Foreign Minister of France who did not go out of office with the rest of his colleagues. For seven long years the little Minister from the South held his portfolio against all comers. Men began to believe M. Delcassé indispensable; a delusion which he entertained as strongly as anyone.

He was the Minister of the Franco-Russian Alliance—Minister of Russia even more than he was Minister of France—and of late he was recognised as the Minister of Peace. It was he who negotiated the Agreement with England, with Spain, with Morocco, and under his ægis sprang up good relations with Italy. Another great little man, it was beginning to be said, had risen in France, which often packs her greatest wits in little bodies. Then, hey presto, the word is given. M. Delcassé falls like Humpty Dumpty from the wall and in his place sits M. Rouvier, President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs, the new indispensable man, *pro tem.*, of the Third Republic.

Without claiming for M. Rouvier that he is either a man of destiny, or a saviour of society, or a pillar of the peace of Europe, he is a personality, and even if he were not a personality, he would be a personage from the mere fact of his pre-eminent position in the land which at last is linked with our own in friendliest relations. For this month has witnessed the formal official, national, popular recognition in England of the reality of the *entente cordiale*. It is not a marriage we have made with *la belle France*. Russia is still her legitimate spouse, from whom she has no wish to be divorced. But Russia is at present under a cloud, and our gay and sprightly neighbour is consoling herself for the time being by accepting the platonic attentions of John Bull.

M. Delcassé, according to current scandal, was bent upon compromising France by discovering her to the world *en grand délit* with her English lover, who also, according to scandal, was nothing loth to respond to the invitation from Paris. But M. Rouvier represents unimpeachable correctitude. The *entente cordiale* under his Ministry is platonic and nothing more. The intimacy has in it nothing that is criminal or aggressive. It is mild, firm, and, let us hope, lasting. But there is about it nothing of the roses and rapture of vicious intrigue or of criminal relations. M. Rouvier is the man of the *entente* which is nothing but an *entente*. M. Delcassé was the man of the *entente* which was to have been developed into an Alliance. But Madame France is not in the

mood to marry John Bull, certainly not before she has divorced her Russian husband. Flirtations she is always ready for. But bigamy is another matter.

II.—HIS CAREER.

Maurice Rouvier, the subject of the present sketch, is a well-preserved, vigorous man of sixty-four. He is the Gladstone or Campbell-Bannerman of the situation, the representative, that is, of a policy of peace, *culture cordiale*, free trade, good finance, and no aggression. Like his predecessor, M. Combes, like the Foreign Minister whose portfolio he has taken over, M. Rouvier is a Southerner.

THE ASCENDENCY OF THE SOUTH

France is as much governed by the Southerner as England is governed by the Northerner. For years past England has been ruled by Scotchmen alike in Church and in State. When the next Cabinet is formed, the representatives of Scotch constituencies will be more numerous among the councillors of the Scotch Prime Minister than those who hold English seats. What Scotland and the Scotch are to England the south and the southerners are to France. An Amurath an Amurath succeeds. As Sir Henry C.-B. will succeed Mr. Arthur J. B., so M. Rouvier of Marseilles succeeds M. Combes of the south. As M. C. Bastide pointed out in his sketch of M. Rouvier in the current number of the *Fortnightly*:—

The fact remains that Southerners sit in overwhelming numbers in the councils of the nation. The banks either of the Rhône or the Garonne have been the birthplace of such prominent men as Gambetta, Thiers, the Pelletans, Floquet, Flourens, M. Constans, M. Jaurès, M. Combes, M. Delcassé. It is no extraordinary thing for a cabinet to number seven or eight Southerners out of a total of ten ministers. The political importance of the South is altogether out of proportion with its population or its wealth.

The same thing may be said of the political importance of North Britain.

THE SON OF A GROCER.

M. Rouvier is a representative of the *nouvelles couches sociales* whom his chief Gambetta saw that it was necessary to summon to the service of the Republic. His father kept a small grocer's shop at Marseilles. He himself was born at Aix on April 17th, 1842—the child of an illiterate but remarkable father, from whom he inherited most of the qualities which have brought him to the foretop of the State.

His mother was only remarkable for the volubility of her natural eloquence, a gift which Maurice also inherited, as his opponents know to their cost when he stands at bay in the Chamber or the Senate. He was a precocious boy, and although his father had lacked education, he spared no effort to equip his clever son for the battle of life.

HIS SCHOOLS AND SCHOOLMASTERS.

He learned to read in a dame's school at Marseilles. When the Empire was re-established he went to the Lycée, where M. de Blowitz taught him English. M. Rouvier is not a conspicuous example of the value of M. de Blowitz's tuition, for English

is not with him a second tongue. It is a tradition that Blowitz once set him to learn by heart the whole of "Robinson Crusoe" in the original, an imposition so monstrous as to be incredible. In the Lycée the young Maurice made the acquaintance of future deputies and senators, who were then teaching mathematics and literature, innocent of political aspirations. Although clever, he did not distinguish himself at school.

HIS START IN POLITICS.

In 1859, when the French Empire was busily engaged in founding modern Italy, Maurice Rouvier, at the age of seventeen, went into business as corresponding clerk of a Greek business firm. He had a turn for languages, studied modern Greek, and mastered sufficient Spanish to talk to Alfonso in his native tongue. After a time he applied himself to the study of law, and like many another budding barrister he took to politics as a duck takes to water. He also made his mark in journalism, and as editor of *l'Egalité* became a political power in the city. When Rouvier was in his twenties, the third Empire was nearing its end. Rouvier found a wide field for the exercise of his Southern gift of speech in criticising and denouncing the mistakes of the Government. While so employed, he attracted the attention of Gambetta, whom he assisted in electing for Marseilles in 1869. Gambetta had a keen eye for capable youths who might be useful in the future, and he was quick to note the capacity of M. Rouvier.

HIS FIRST APPOINTMENT.

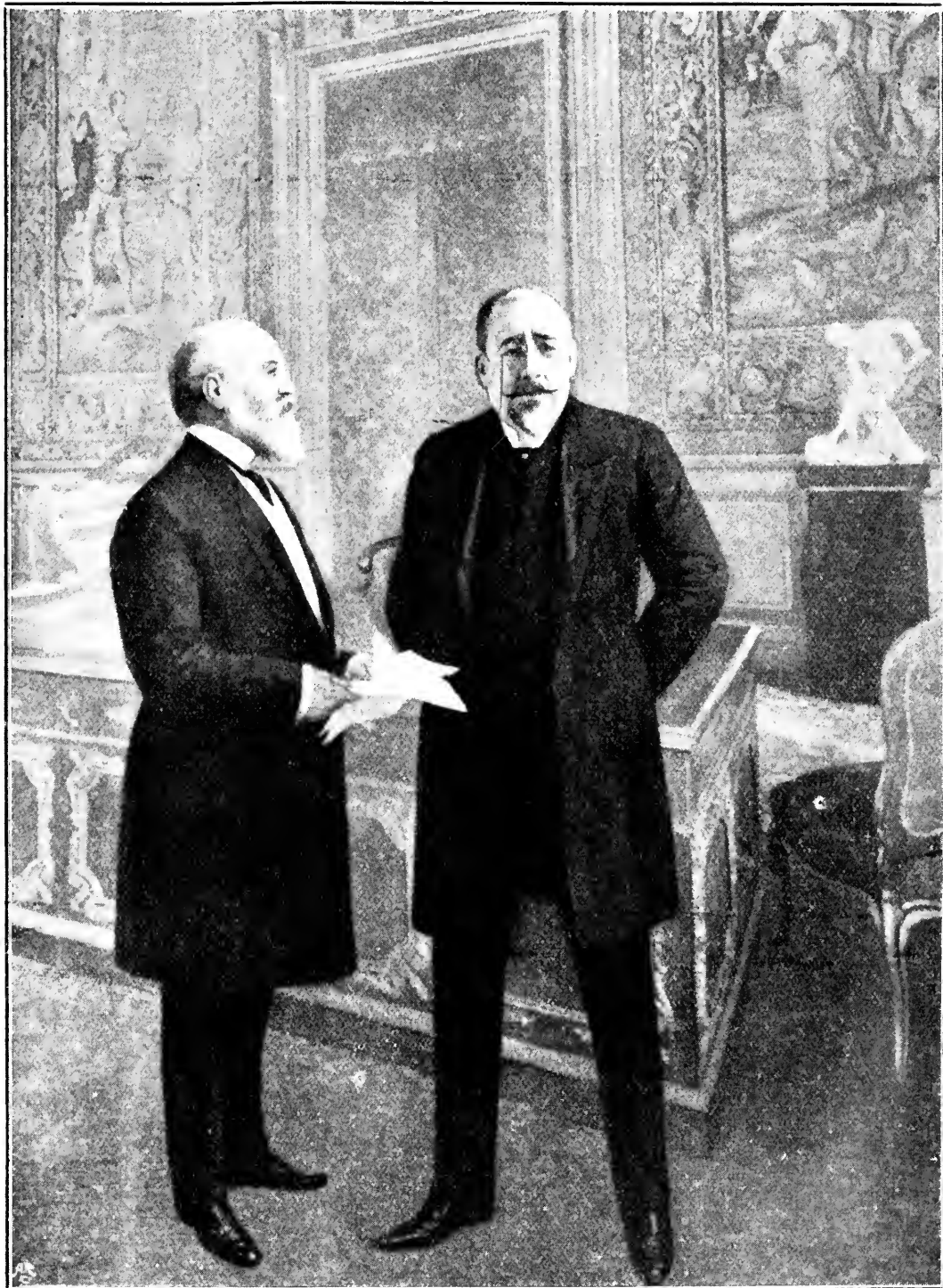
When the Empire fell with a crash in 1870, and M. Gambetta undertook to rally the nation against the German invaders, M. Rouvier was appointed Secretary-General of the Prefecture of Marseilles. The man of December and his officials vanished, and the nominees of the men of September had their innings. M. Rouvier was one of the very first to profit by the overturn in French politics. He was then only twenty-eight.

It was a stormy time. In the North and East the Germans were supreme. In the great cities the revolutionary fires that blazed afterwards in the Commune were smouldering. The Civic Guard of Marseilles got out of hand, and M. Rouvier, without experience and without capable assistants, found himself face to face with a revolutionary *émeute*. He faced them with courage, tore down the black flag with his own hands, and first gave proof that he could answer for order and assert the authority of the executive Government.

He was appointed by M. Gambetta to be Civil Vice-Resident in the camp of the army of the Alps; but although he donned his uniform, he never had occasion to take any active part in the war. The armistice was agreed to before he reached the camp.

ELECTED DEPUTY.

A year later, when a National Assembly was summoned to ratify the terms of peace and take over



PRINCE VON RADELIN.

M. ROUVIER.

THE FRENCH PRIME MINISTER AND THE GERMAN AMBASSADOR IN CONSULTATION.

the government of France, M. Rouvier stood as candidate for Marseilles. He was defeated; but he was too considerable a man to be passed over. He remained at Marseilles while the National Assembly was at death grips with the Commune. M. Rouvier was no Communiard, but when his friend Gaston Cremieux was executed he blazed with rage, and sought, and obtained, election as Deputy for Des Bouches du Rhine.

This was in 1871, and from that time to this M. Rouvier has been a familiar figure among the public men of France. He took his seat once among the Deputies of the Extreme Left.

CITOYEN ROUVIER, JACOBIN.

A writer in the *Correspondant* gives a curious picture of M. Rouvier, the "vengeur." He was then a bearded Provençal, sombre and fierce, who walked with long strides, holding his head low like a bull about to charge, while his eyes gleamed haggard through his glasses. In those hot days of storm and strife M. Rouvier was regarded as one of the most terrible of the children of the Revolution. He spoke of and he wrote as a man in grim earnest. One of his trenchant articles directed against the Commission of Pardons, better known among the Communiards as the Commission of Assassins, exposed him to risk of prosecution. From this he was saved by General Chaugarnier's famous phrase in which he accorded M. Rouvier "amnesty of disdain." The disdain of the Royalist executioner gave an impetus to the career of the young Republican. He, with M. Naquet and M. Ordinaire, became the Three Musketeers of the Extreme Left of the Assembly, and the men wondered whether the impetuous young Southerner would develop into a Mirabeau or a Tartarin.

It was the period in which he sowed his political wild oats. He was not long in discovering that a campaign cannot be waged by three musketeers, no matter how brave and devoted they may be. Hence, after a short time, he settled down under the guidance of M. Gambetta to the steady parliamentary career of an ambitious Deputy.

HOW HE FOUND HIS EGERIA.

He was young, he was poor, he had boundless ambition. But he was not a man of much culture, and if the Fates in their beneficence had not provided him with a good fairy in the shape of a woman, we should probably have heard but little of M. Rouvier.

Mr. Escott in one of this month's periodicals gossips pleasantly about what he describes as "The Extinction of Egeria." But he omits to mention the part which Egeria played in the career of the present Prime Minister of France.

M. Rouvier, as Deputy, had to travel backwards and forwards between Paris and Versailles every day the Chamber was sitting. So had the newspaper correspondents, and among these newspaper

correspondents was Madame Claude Vignon of the *Indépendance Belge*. She was a woman of mature and refined powers, considerably his senior, with the well-earned reputation of being the most brilliant woman journalist of her time. She was also a talented sculptress and a woman of culture. She was attracted by the young Deputy from Marseilles. The attraction was mutual. Numa met his Egeria in the sacred grove, but Rouvier met his in the railway train. In six months they were married. It was the making of Rouvier. His wife believed in him, and her faith helped him to believe in himself. She was shrewd, tactful, clever. She contributed much that he lacked in knowledge of the wider world. Hers was the first great intellectual influence to which he had ever been submitted, and to this day, although she has long been dead, he ever speaks with emotion of the gratitude which he owes to her loving influence upon his life and his career.

M. ROUVIER AND MR. GLADSTONE.

I have already coupled the name of M. Rouvier with that of Mr. Gladstone. The parallel extends to things other than political. It was M. Rouvier's ill-fortune to have brought against him in 1876 a charge of a nature somewhat similar to that which brought Mr. Gladstone into the police court at a comparatively early period of his public life. M. Rouvier, like Mr. Gladstone, challenged his accusers to meet him in the open, and with the same success. M. Rouvier was then one of the Secretaries to the Chamber of Deputies. In the following year he was re-elected as a Gambettist at the General Election, when MacMahon, with all the machinery of the Administration at his back, pitted himself against Gambetta and was soundly beaten. M. Rouvier, who polled 8784 votes against 2885 given by the Marseillais for the candidate of the Administration, was one of the 363 Deputies to whose staunchness we owe the final triumph of the Republic over all its adversaries. He began to make his mark in the Chamber. He spoke often, and spoke well. He was a lucid exponent of economical questions, a fervent champion of Free Trade, a devoted Gambettist, and manifestly a rising politician.

MINISTER.

In 1881 he was re-elected for Marseilles at the General Election which immediately preceded the formation of the great Ministry of M. Gambetta. He became Minister of Commerce. He had arrived at, and had received the hall-mark of ministerial status.

Gambetta's Ministry fell in 1882, and M. Rouvier fell with it. But he had made his mark. He was recognised as a capable administrator, a solid man, who inspired confidence, who knew his subject, and who, moreover, possessed a marvellous gift of lucid exposition. From that time onward he was recognised as one of the assets of the Republic.

The Jacobin of his early years passed into the

political economist. He was so stout a Free Trader that M. Rouvier is said to have declared that M. Rouvier was his best pupil, and his successor. He was no longer a Jacobin. He was an economist. Later he became Opportunist, and Opportunist he remains to this hour.

HIS OPPORTUNISM.

M. Rouvier is a facile statesman. He is an Opportunist of the Opportunists. "Tell me, uncle, what is an Opportunist?" he was once asked by a little niece. "Chérie," said he, "an opportunist is a man who in winter, when it is cold, wears warm flannels; but who in summer, when it is warm, wears the lightest clothing he can procure." It would be too much to say that to him principles are but shirts, to be changed with the rise and fall of the thermometer. But martyrdom is not his special hobby. He is a practical man, a man of affairs. He has, no doubt, his preference for certain lines of route; but when he is called to the helm, he will not indulge his personal preferences if they conflict with the clearly-expressed orders of the owners of the vessel. Hence, no one was surprised when he took office in the Ferry Cabinet of 1884, with the same portfolio that he had held under Gambetta. Marseilles loved him better as a Jacobin than as a Ferryist, and at the General Election of 1885 he was defeated when he appealed for re-election. In the same year he was returned as an Opportunist for the Alpes Maritimes.

PRIME MINISTER.

In 1886 he was sent to Rome to negotiate a commercial convention with the Italian Government. When M. Goblet fell in the following year, President Grévy, finding himself confronted by the menacing ambitions of General Boulanger, sent for M. Rouvier and asked him to form a Cabinet. It is said that M. Rouvier volunteered for the post in the words: "You are seeking for somebody who will rid you of Boulanger; I am your man." President Grévy accepted him for that purpose, and the first Rouvier Ministry came into existence. This was in the early summer of 1887. M. Rouvier displayed characteristic nerve in forming his Ministry. He was willing to hold two or three portfolios himself rather than allow any personal difficulties to prevent his forming a Cabinet. When at last he faced the Chamber with a full-blown administration, he met with a stormy reception. But M. Rouvier never appears to better advantage than when he is in a very tight place. With the help of the Right, he succeeded in triumphing over his Radical assailants, to their no small chagrin. After they were beaten, they offered to accept his leadership if he would lead them against the enemy, the Right. "No," said M. Rouvier, "to speak of the Right as the enemy is wrong. It consists of part of the representatives of the nation. That may be the language of a party—it is not the language of a government."

MINISTER OF FINANCE.

But his term of office was brief. When the Wilson scandals brought about the downfall of President Grévy, M. Rouvier was involved in the crash. He had, however, escaped any personal discredit, and had established his reputation as a man of courage and decision. Hence when Boulangism again raised its head, M. Tirard sought the aid of M. Rouvier, who from 1889 to 1892 held the portfolio of Minister of Finance in three successive Cabinets. He served under De Freycinet, M. Loubet, and M. Ribot, as well as under M. Tirard. He became recognised as the indispensable man. He had established a strong position in the financial world. Bankers trusted him, and trust him still.

THE ATTACK ON HIS REPUTATION.

It was during this period of his career that he changed his constituency, and from 1889 sat for Grasse. The menace of Boulangism was dissipated largely by M. Rouvier's financial ingenuity and resource. But in 1893, when the Panamist storm burst over France and the air was thick with denunciations of every one who had ever met Cornelius Herz or Baron Reinach, the financial assistance given by M. Rouvier to the anti-Boulangist Electoral Fund was brought up against him in the Chamber.

M. Bastide, in the *Fortnightly*, thus refers to this episode in the Premier's career:—

The general elections were drawing near; the Boulangists expected to pack the Chamber of Deputies with their sworn friends.

We know by M. Rouvier's own evidence, given on the darkest day of his life, what a terrible ethical question he was then called upon to answer. The Government had no funds at their disposal to carry on the forthcoming electoral campaign. Theoretically an administration ought never to bring pressure to bear upon the voters. But in this instance the contest was not to be fought out between two political parties equally agreed upon the form of government. A revolutionary faction had determined, under cover of Parliamentary procedure, to overthrow the Republic. Once more M. Rouvier decided upon taking the most effective and hazardous step. At his call financiers and bankers met, they subscribed the necessary sums of money, and at the general elections a majority of Republicans were returned.

Three years passed, the Boulangist coalition had ceased to be a scare, and the Republic was steadily gaining ground in the country, when the Panama scandal broke out. For the third time, M. Rouvier's enemies thought to set in motion against him the formidable judicial machinery. It was known that he had endeavoured to extricate Baron de Reinach from his financial difficulties; it was alleged that he had received bribes from the promoters of the Canal scheme; the electoral fund lent some colour to the charge. M. Rouvier resigned (December 12th, 1892). Party malice soon dragged the affair from the law courts into Parliament.

But M. Rouvier stood at the tribune, bold as Danton, and argued the case with unsparring sarcasm. "But for me," he cried, "you would not be sitting on those benches."

In face of a stormy Chamber, he proudly declared that if the same circumstances were to recur, he would not hesitate to do it again. Everyone, says M. Bastide, remembers the sequel: from the first there was no ground for a legal conviction. M. Rouvier did not even take his trial, the grand jury (Chambre des Mises en Accusation) having quashed the proceedings (February 2nd, 1893).

TEN YEARS' ECLIPSE.

Nevertheless, for ten years after this M. Rouvier, although regularly elected and re-elected, remained in comparative obscurity. He married a second time—married money this time, as in his first marriage he married brains. He became a banker, and gradually lived down the prejudice against him.

He took no prominent part in the Dreyfus agitation. He was for Dreyfus, and said so. But he did not fight in the van.

IN THE COMBES CABINET.

At last after long waiting his time came. In 1902 he returned to office as Minister of Finance in the Combes Ministry. He stuck to his work, indulged in his favourite hobby by converting the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. French stock, and he saw with satisfaction the French budget balance itself and French Rente rise. His financial good fortune, the unique reputation which he has acquired as Minister of Finance, constantly reminds one of the position of Mr. Gladstone. M. Rouvier is not a Gladstone. But he resembles him in being admittedly *facile princeps* at the Exchequer.

III.—PRIME MINISTER AND FOREIGN SECRETARY.

When M. Combes fell there was a momentary hesitation, but it soon became evident that M. Rouvier was his only possible successor. For a time the new President of the Council continued M. Delcassé in office. But he soon felt that, to use a vulgar phrase, M. Delcassé was just a little too big for his boots. He had been a Foreign Minister so long that he considered he ought to be regarded as virtually chief of the Cabinet in his own department. On the first collision he resigned, but was induced to return to office. The spell, however, was broken. In a few weeks he again handed in his resignation. This time it was accepted, and M. Rouvier became for the first time Minister for Foreign Affairs.

WHY DELCASSÉ FELL.

I went to Paris at the end of last month to see people who knew the ins and outs of things in order to ascertain the true significance of M. Delcassé's fall. There are two versions. One—the version of the Rouvierists—is very simple. M. Delcassé, they say, was suffering from swelled head. He had been so long Foreign Minister of the Franco-Russian alliance that he could not understand that the French nation could be allowed to differ from him on questions of foreign politics. This little fellow imagined himself a Richelieu, a Bismarck, a Palmerston. He conceived great schemes for the isolation of Germany. He did not want war, but he did want to realise all the advantages of war without firing a shot. When he travelled in Germany he was too busy to be able to accept an invitation of the Kaiser. When he negotiated the Convention with England about

Morocco, he was too high and mighty to communicate the contents officially to Germany. What did he care for Germany? Was he not the ally of Russia? Had he not made conventions with England, with Morocco, and with Spain? Had he not made friends with Italy? But all the while Germany bided her time. The fortune of war went heavily against Russia in the Far East. Germany again and again gave the vainglorious Delcassé a plain hint that she expected to be reckoned with in the settlement of Morocco. He turned a deaf ear to all such hints, and meanwhile he dawdled. Instead of hurrying up the pacific penetration of Morocco, he did nothing. Russia every day became weaker. On the eve of Mukden it became evident that for fighting purposes his Russian ally was *hors de combat*.

HIS IDEA OF AN ENGLISH ALLIANCE.

Then M. Delcassé, who had never been particularly keen about the English *entente*, suddenly thought himself that it might be well if he were to try and develop the *entente* into a fighting alliance. His idea was that if Germany were to resent the policy of pin pricks, he would confront her with a Franco-English alliance, which would put the British navy and a British army of 100,000 at the disposition of the Allies. Such was the dream of Delcassé, when the defeat of the Russians at Mukden brought the whole edifice down with a crash. Germany, now definitely delivered from any fear of her Eastern frontier, showed her hand. The Kaiser's journey to Tangier advertised her intention to prepare herself in advance with a *casus belli* against France if she persisted any longer in hatching plots for the destruction of the German Navy by the help of the British Fleet. For a moment there was a pause. France did not realise the full significance of the sudden revelation of German policy.

THE INTERVENTION OF GERMANY.

According to some authorities, a timely hint from Berlin convinced M. Rouvier and M. Loubet that war was imminent unless M. Delcassé was sacrificed. M. Loubet, who had always been a stout supporter of M. Delcassé, reluctantly acquiesced in his resignation. The Kaiser created M. de Bülow a Prince in acknowledgment of his success in "downing" his adversary, and pressed M. Rouvier, who had taken the vacant portfolio, to agree to an international conference on the affairs of Morocco. M. Rouvier being fully aware that the French nation was dead against any policy of warlike adventure in Europe or in Morocco, promptly came to terms with Germany. The Conference is to be held, and the exclusive position conceded to France by England in Morocco will be subjected to a very heavy German discount.

DID GERMANY THREATEN WAR?

The other version differs from the above chiefly in

the minimising of the German menace. It is the interest of M. Rouvier's friends, say these sceptics, to exaggerate the German danger in order that he might pose as the saviour of the peace of Europe. But in reality the Germans never meant war—never menaced war. The secret message from Berlin is a myth. Germany was determined to have the Conference. But to obtain that it was not necessary to brandish the sabre. Germany was much too well advised as to the essentially pacific sentiment of France to believe that it was necessary to menace a rupture of friendly relations. M. Rouvier realised that France did not care enough for Morocco to refuse to face the risk of seeing her claims clipped by a Conference. So he got rid of M. Delcassé, whose fall was a natural and legitimate corollary of the crippling of Russia, whose Minister he was.

ENGLISH GERMANOPHOBES.

When I repeated these arguments to the Rouvierists, they replied that they knew better. It was all very well to argue that things could not happen, which, as a matter of fact, had happened, as every one in the Ministry knew very well. The fact of the matter was simply this. The Germans had taken alarm at the persistent malignant anti-German campaign preached in the English Press. Thanks to Mr. Lee's indiscretion, Admiral Fitzgerald's frank avowal, and thanks to the writings of the advocates for an immediate descent upon the German fleet before it became too strong to be tackled, the German authorities believed it was quite on the cards that the British Government might at any moment order a practical descent upon Kiel after the precedent of Copenhagen. The reconstitution of our naval bases, the unguarded talk of distinguished admirals, the persistent invective hurled against Germany by Colonel Maxse and his friends in the *National Review*, by Mr. Strachey and his staff on the *Spectator*, by Dr. Dillon in the *Contemporary*, and by Sir Rowland Blennerhassett and other contributors to the *Fortnightly*, not to speak of such freelances as Mr. Arnold White, nearly brought Europe to the verge of a terrible war. For it was as well known in Berlin as it was in Paris that the calculation in Ministerial headquarters in London was that nothing could save the party from a crushing defeat at the next General Election but a war with Germany.

BRITISH HELP FOR FRANCE.

Upon this calculation M. Delcassé made his book. According to the Rouvierists, he was met more than half-way by the British Government. If Germany attacked France, not only was the British fleet to be let loose on German commerce and on the German navy, but an army of 100,000 British troops was to be despatched to reinforce the French, who can put two millions of soldiers into the field. The trifling difficulty that the British contingents would have to take the field without any other artillery than the old guns which were worn out in the Boer War appears

to have been overlooked by these reckless dreamers in London and in Paris. We may be sure it was not overlooked in Berlin.

THE KAISER'S RETORT.

The Kaiser, knowing all that was on foot, determined to bring England to her bearings by a plain intimation that if we attacked his fleet, he would treat France as a hostage, invade her frontier, crush her armies, and levy an indemnity which would enable him to build a fleet twice as strong as that which the English might have destroyed. That was why he raised the Moroccan question. That is why he will keep it open so long as the Balfour Ministry remains in power. For the Kaiser believes that the British Government, which refused even to censure Mr. Lee, is capable of anything, and that there is a Party in England which is eagerly working to bring about a quarrel between France and Germany in order to provide a pretext for destroying the German fleet.

M. ROUVIER AND THE ENTENTE.

The fall of M. Delcassé, therefore, may be attributed to the encouragement he received in London for his chimerical dream of a fighting alliance with Great Britain against Germany. What then, I asked, of the *entente* with England under M. Rouvier? M. Rouvier, was the reply, is as much devoted to the *entente* as he is the resolute enemy of the alliance. M. Rouvier has always been a convinced supporter of good relations with England, and many years ago he declared that the union of the two Western powers was the corner stone of civilisation. But just because he is a strong friend of England, he refuses to play the part of a tempter to lure England into the hell of a Continental War. M. Rouvier, in short, is for peace, for friendship, for the closest possible relations between the peoples, for the friendliest fraternity between the Governments, but he is absolutely opposed to any and every attempt to convert the *entente cordiale* of peace into a naval and military alliance against Germany.

A CHANGE FOR THE BETTER.

The change, therefore, from M. Delcassé to M. Rouvier is one which every friend of peace in Europe should hail with delight, and it is especially a matter for congratulation to all true Englishmen, who are sick and weary of the endless alarms of the Jingoists. No foreign enemy has inflicted such injury upon the British Empire since the battle of Waterloo as our unfortunate country has suffered from the parricidal hands of the Jingoists who have directed our policy for the last ten years. M. Rouvier is for peace everywhere—peace and the *entente cordiale*, not only with Britain, but with all the nations with whom France has to do business. And in this respect he is entirely in accord with the British Liberal party, which in a few months will be installed in office.

THE CHARACTER OF M. ROUVIER.

Of M. Rouvier personally I have said but little. He is a man of mingled strength and weakness. He

is antithetically mixed in temperament, in intellect, in character. He is a Southerner with all the dash, the fire, the *elan* of the South. But he is also a skilful financier, a laborious student, and most lucid expositor. Therein, again, he resembles Mr. Gladstone, whose genius for financial exposition made his Budget speeches works of art, and whose fiery eloquence made him the supreme demagogue in the best sense of our time.

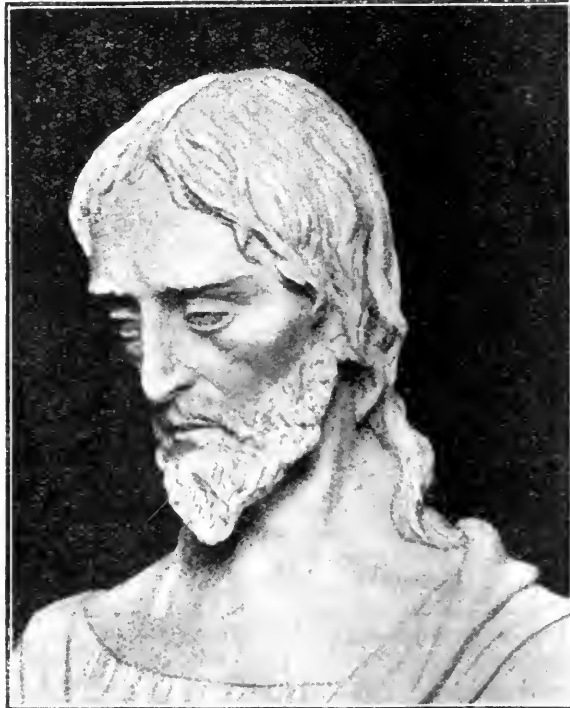
But M. Rouvier is more of an opportunist than Mr. Gladstone. Heaven forbid that I should deny the opportunism which characterised Mr. Gladstone. But Mr. Gladstone had great ideas, in the main religious ideas, which M. Rouvier lacks. Mr. Gladstone was a propagandist as well as an opportunist—an opportunist because he was a propagandist. M. Rouvier is not a propagandist. He is intellectually satisfied that certain lines of policy are preferable to other lines—he is, for instance, a free trader, a partisan of peace, a thoroughgoing Republican. But he is all these things subject to the constant necessity of carrying on from day to day. He is emphatically not a seer, or even a philosophic speculator. He lives from day to day, from hand to mouth. Therein he resembles Lord Melbourne rather than Mr. Gladstone. He will never do to-day what he can

possibly put off till to-morrow. But when to-morrow comes, and he finds himself in a very difficult corner, then the very magnitude and complexity of his difficulties seem to give inspiration to his eloquence and infinite resource to his policy.

When forced into the tribune to defend himself against the attacks of his adversaries, says Mlle. de Pratz in an interesting sketch which she contributed some years since to the *Manchester Dispatch*, "he has often surpassed every hope of himself. Like a tiger at bay, he snarls and roars at his enemies. There is not only fervent strength in his speech, but great subtlety. His eloquence comes of pure inspiration. It is full of charm. He is a magnificent improviser, and few orators, if any, in modern times, have shown themselves more brilliant in repartee."

Such is the man who speaks for France to-day as no other Frenchman can, not even excepting President Loubet. As a faithful and loyal friend of peace, as the representative of the greatest of Western nations, and as the constant and devoted advocate of the *entente cordiale*, England pays him homage this day. It is thanks to him that the naval festivities at Brest and Portsmouth have lost their bitter after-taste. When they were planned by M. Delcassé, they were intended as a menace to Germany. M. Rouvier has extracted that sting.

The Arena for July prints the accompanying illustration of a remarkable piece of sculpture, representing the Man of Nazareth, by Mr. Frank H. Stone, of Los Angeles, California. Mr. Stone, in writing a description of his conception, says: "I have adhered generally to the type of Christ made definite by centuries of artistic precedent; and yet in a special sense I have tried to show more of soul-weariness than is customary; less of the sweetly serene consciously master of circumstances, more of the man vulnerable at times to discouragement and misgiving; not alone



the 'Man of Sorrows,' but often, too, of physical want—a feature we have too nearly idealised out of our reading of the Christ story. The facial story should tell something of bafflement amidst surroundings made congenial only by boundless patience and compassion, of a soul suffering under the false standards and tests of an economic and social environment in essence, though not in detail, somewhat like what Christ would find to-day in any city of America or the world. This was what was in my mind. How much of it I have realised, others must judge."

A New Conception of Christ in Art.

CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.

"O wad some power the giftie gie us,
To see ourselves as ithers see us."—BURNS.

Honour to whom honour is due. The caricaturist is gaining recognition even at the expense of the editor. Thousands know of Mr. F. C. Gould, who have never heard the name of Mr. Alfred Spender, his chief, and the American cartoonists are better

known than the American editor. In the *Arena* for July Mr. B. O. Flower devotes considerable space to an appreciative criticism of Mr. Homer Davenport as a "Cartoonist dominated by moral ideals." Mr. Davenport was born in Silverton, Oregon, March, 1867. His father was a man of high ideals, to whose

gation. During the winter season the boy spent much of his time in drawing the elephants, tigers, and other animals. All went well until spring, when, among the multitudinous duties assigned the youth, was that of oiling the elephants. This task proved to be the last straw, for already the enchantment of the circus had disappeared.

Somewhat later we find him applying for work as a cartoonist in the office of the *Oregonian*, at Portland. His drawings, however, were not satisfactory to the staid old journal, and he was relieved of his duties. Next we find him in San Francisco, where he was employed by the *Chronicle*, and also by the *Examiner*, for a time working for ten dollars a week.

When his cartoons had secured the defeat of a candidate for the Senate whom Mr. Hearst disliked, Davenport was brought to New York at a salary of £2000 per annum:—

In a few weeks he became famous, even as Nast was famous, not only from the Atlantic to the Pacific, but throughout the entire civilised world. Never have the trusts been more aptly or forcefully caricatured than in the great, brutal figure which Davenport drew.



Homer Davenport.

teaching Homer ascribes all his success in life. In his youth the future cartoonist showed the bent of his genius. He says:—

"I was a lazy boy. In my early years I had no purpose other than to enjoy country-life and live out-of-doors." He did not like school. He was a passionate lover of animal-life, his especial favourites, however, being game-cocks and fast horses. He had a boy's love for fun, and, perhaps, next to a fight between his game-cocks, nothing so filled the measure of his boyhood happiness as to sit on the bleachers and witness an exciting game of baseball.

Though his father must have been grieved at his son's lack of taste for school (for the elder Davenport was a man of education and a great lover of good literature), he sought to direct and gently guide instead of compel his son, and in one particular the youth showed aptitude and application. From the time he was three years of age he was never tired of making pictures. Often, his father avers, he has known the boy to spend ten hours a day in drawing. This taste for drawing, instead of being repressed, was stimulated and encouraged. His father bought him a set of pencils, complimented his work, and subtly appealed to his ambition. As a result, in an incredibly short time the fences, buildings, walls, and floors were decorated with the ambitious drawings of the boy. The father had faith in his child, and believed that the time would come when he would make his mark as an artist.

One day, however, a circus arrived in town, and when it departed Homer also disappeared, having joined the aggre-



Arena.]

No Honest Man Need Fear Cartoons.

Mr. Flower calls him the Michel Angelo of his craft:—

He, more than any other cartoonist that our republic has produced, not even excepting Thomas Nast, possesses the power of arousing the moral sentiments and of leading men to do and dare for a great cause. Here, indeed, lies the secret of his greatest strength; this is the supreme excellence of his work. He is essentially a moralist, a man of ideals, a teacher of the millions, who through the eye appeals to the brain with the irresistible force and power of a Phillips or a Beecher.

He is now on the *Mail and Express* of New York, where he is somewhat cabined, cribbed and confined. The cartoon by Davenport of American Democracy in the grasp of the corrupt party Boss, although labelled Crokerism, is as true to-day as it was when Croker was in his prime.

In America the battle is with commercial monopoly, represented by the trusts; in Britain political monopoly, represented by the House of Lords, is more to the fore: and here, as there, the cartoonist fights gallantly on the people's side. The action of a handful of peers in blocking the wishes of the millions of the metropolis in their resolve to run their trams over the bridges has been splendidly satirised by *Punch* in one of the very best productions of the month. In picture and in letterpress alike, the hoary anomaly is held up to proper ridicule.



Arena.]

Crokerism.



London Punch.]

The Lord High Obstructionist.

POLICEMAN PUNCH: "Here! What are you playing at?"
 LORD H-LSB-RY: "I'm Horatius! I'm keeping the Bridge!"
 POLICEMAN PUNCH: "Oh! you are, are you? Well, this isn't ancient Rome. This is modern London; and you've just got to move on."



Birmingham Pictorial and Dart.]

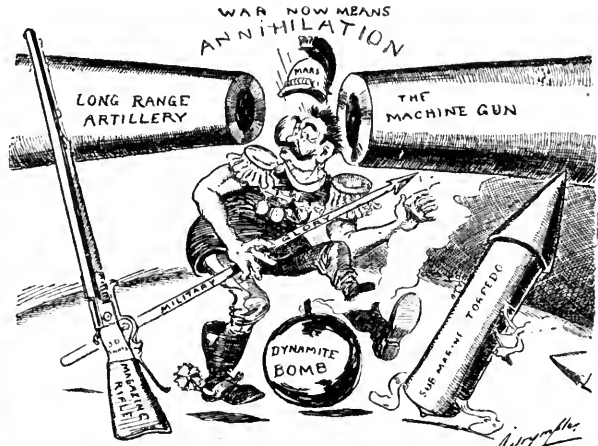
Waking Up John Bull.



N.Z. Free Lance.]

The Parliamentary Pantomime.

KING DICK: "Very amusing, of course; but let's get some work done."



Judge.]

[New York.

Where will the Glory come in?

SOLDIER: Great Scott! if this keeps up there'll be no more glory in going home from war, because we'll all be wiped out."



Judge.]

Tit for Tat.

[New York.

"Chinaman allee samee Melican man."



Bulletin.]

The Require Casus Belli.

As Carruthers says that he isn't satisfied with Prime Minister Deakin's conduct in not providing a case to be submitted to the High Court re the Australian Capital, *The Bulletin* suggests that Federal and local politicians fight the question out at Dalgely. Then Carruthers can take his Federal Capital problem (and his torn ear) to law, and the other party can plead provocation, and justifiable insecticide, and thus get the matter inquired into.

Every time I take hold of the hand of a farmer or a pastoralist or a miner says Mr Carruthers, "when I remember what he does for his country in developing its resources I feel that I have the grip of a grayer and better man than myself."



Two witnesses in the Willie case are missing, and there are a great many theories as to where they are stowed away. The Bulletin suggests that the police have them in this sort of custody.



N.S.W. LANDS COMMISSION ITEM.
Charles Bath said he had no knowledge of the land laws. Such knowledge was not necessary for his work as a land agent. In fact, Charles said he was quite stripped of information on the subject.



The N.S.W. Lands Commission is now sitting in the Lands Office, and the statues outside are weakened up by the smell.



N.S.W. keeps an expensive commercial agent in South Africa, and he informs us, by way of earning his wages, that he has "had several inquiries for 'possum skins and pups'."

King Billy got as far as that long ago.

The Jap's notion of an indemnity.



The Russian's



If this little difficulty could be got over all might be well.



N.S.W. bookmakers strike has ended

NORMAN LINDSAY.

CHIEFLY AROUND SYDNEY.



Judge.]

The Cost Mounts Up.

[New York.

UNCLE SAM: "I've got to figure out what all this comes to one of these days. By George! I expect the bill is getting to be a whopper."



Westminster Gazette.]

Limp, but Obstinate.

I may collapse, but I won't dissolve.



Bulletin.]

Woman in Politics.

HE: "Good gracious! Do you know her?"

SHE: "Well, only politically, you know. She rounds up the riff-raff for our drawing-room and home purity meetings."



Melbourne Punch.]

The Charity Gamb'e.

You may gild, you may varnish the vase as you will, But the smell of the brimstone will hang round it still.

SWEET CHARITY: "I find it an unworthy business; however, I may work a gamble, the devil is always in it."

LEADING ARTICLES IN THE REVIEWS.

A PROTESTANT TRIBUTE TO PIUS X.

A REFORMING POPE CRYING "BACK TO CHRIST!"

The Rev. Dr. Briggs, the famous American divine who was prosecuted for heresy some years ago, has created a new sensation by appearing in the *North American Review* for July as the eulogist of the new Pope.

REFORMATION WITHIN THE ROMAN CHURCH.

Dr. Briggs ridicules the ordinary Protestant prejudice that the Roman Church never reforms:—

The history of that Church since the sixteenth century has been a history of reforms, and in no period have such great reforms been made as in the past half-century.

Leo. XIII. was a reforming Pope:—

But the present Pope, Pius X., promises to be a still greater reformer. He has already accomplished much in the few months of his pontificate; great reforms are in his mind, which ere long will become evident in fact.

PIUS X. AND HIS WATCHWORD.

Dr. Briggs points out that other reform movements arose in France and Germany, and were usually resisted in Italy. Now this is altered:—

There can be no doubt that the Pope himself is at the head of the reform movement. It is of great importance to understand the fundamental principle of reform in the words of the Pope himself, namely, "*Restaurare ogni cosa in Cristo*," to make Jesus Christ Himself the centre and mainspring of all reform. This is exactly what the most enlightened Protestants desire for their own Churches; what more can they ask for the Church of Rome? The Christological movement has been, and still is, one of the strongest impulses of the past fifty years. It is of immense significance that the Roman Catholic Church, under the headship of the Pope, deliberately enters into, and takes part in, this world-wide movement.

Dr. Briggs thinks that the action of the Pope may have immense results. He says:—

"THE GREATEST REVIVAL KNOWN TO HISTORY."

The more advanced Protestant scholars have been working for half a century and more to lead Christians back to Jesus Christ, and have only partially succeeded. If now the Pope, as the head of the Roman Catholic Church, owing to the reverence and obedience given him by that whole Church as the successor of St. Peter and the living representative of our Lord, can succeed in raising up Catholics throughout the world to this exalted position of reforming everything in Christ, there will be ere long the greatest revival and reformation known to history, and the Protestant Churches will have to bestir themselves to keep pace with it.

THE QUESTION OF DOGMA.

Dr. Briggs maintains that the importance of the part played by dogma even in the sixteenth century was overrated, and that nowadays the Protestant Churches have practically abandoned the dogmas of their spiritual ancestors:—

Protestant theology has, for the most part, abandoned the high Augustinianism of the Reformers. There are few high Augustinians in Europe; and in America they are not to be found, except in a few Theological Seminaries, and among their pupils. The common doctrine of the present Protestant theologians would not be recognised by any of the Reformers. The dogmatic differences with Rome either no longer really exist, or are in different forms, and concerned with different questions. In the meanwhile, the Roman Catholic Church has not remained stationary. The Council of Trent was a reforming council, and banished from the Church many vulgar errors and

corrupt practices, against which the Reformers protested in the sixteenth century. The Roman Catholic Church made a very important reform in dogma when Leo XIII. directed that Thomas Aquinas should be used as the standard authority in all Roman Catholic colleges and seminaries. It is doubtful, to say the least, if there would have been such an antithesis between Protestant and Roman Catholic dogma if Thomas Aquinas had been the universal standard of doctrine in the sixteenth century.

THE REFORMS NOW IN PROGRESS.

Rome suffered chiefly in the sixteenth century from the same maladies as afflict Russia—autocracy, bureaucracy, and the intrusion of the Curia into civil affairs:—

The reforms proposed at the present time—apart from the religious reforms already considered—are ecclesiastical; and, first of all, of Canon Law, which, as interpreted by the Curia, determines all ecclesiastical affairs.

A committee has been appointed to codify the Canon Law. The Curia or the bureaucracy of the Vatican stands urgently in need of reform:—

It would be unfair, however, not to recognise that a gradual and very important series of reforms have taken place in the Roman court itself. The autocracy of the Pope, while recognised in principle, is really much limited in fact; for, while in one sense the Pope cannot be said to be a constitutional monarch, in another sense he is; because, though he may under certain unusual circumstances make an infallible decision in faith and morals, he may not make any decision which contravenes any made by Popes and Councils in the past. The Pope and the Congregations are also limited by the Canon Law, which, while it needs reform, yet still, until reformed, determines all decisions.

WANTED—PERIODICAL COUNCILS.

It would almost seem as if Dr. Briggs were prepared to join the Church of Rome provided the Pope would accept the American idea so far as to govern by representative Councils rather than by the Congregations:—

It is difficult for American Protestants to understand why the Pope does not strengthen himself by summoning Christian Councils to meet at Rome at regular intervals. The entire Church needs representation at Rome, and ought to have it in regular assemblies of its chief representatives. This is much discussed in Rome, as elsewhere. Many objections are made from a practical point of view, but none of them seems to be valid. The Curia has always opposed Christian Councils, because they inevitably reduce the importance of these officials. But the Pope would find them a most valuable help in enabling him to reform the Curia and reduce it to its proper dimensions.

THE CHARACTER OF PIUS X.

In conclusion, Dr. Briggs says that modern States should not be asked to negotiate concordats and working compromises on questions such as marriage, divorce and education with Rome:—

It is necessary that the Roman Curia should intrust all such questions to the Catholic bishops of the different countries, and suffer the bishops to adjust them in accordance with the special circumstances and conditions of their own nations.

Progress will be slow. But, says Dr. Briggs:—

of the highest importance that the reform movement has been renewed with so much promise under a Pope of such spirituality, simplicity, and open-mindedness; a man who impresses those admitted to his presence and converse as being possessed of unusual grasp of mind, insight and real moral power.

LORD ACTON'S BEST HUNDRED BOOKS.

A REMARKABLE LIST.

Since Mr. E. T. Cook published at the *Pall Mall Gazette* the admirable collection—now, alas, out of print—of opinions on the Best Hundred Books, there has been no contribution to the subject so interesting and so original as that which the *Pall Mall Magazine* published last month. Lord Acton, by universal consent, knew more about the inside of books than any man of our time. He is said to have devoured three volumes a day as his average allowance of literature, and he remembered all he read. When Mr. Cook and Lord Avebury were discussing rival lists of Best Hundreds, Lord Acton drew up a list of recommended authors for his son. A year later Lord Acton sent Miss Gladstone his own ideal list of the Hundred Best Books. Miss Gladstone not unnaturally expostulated, but Lord Acton persisted. His list, he said, was

in his judgment really the hundred best books, apart from works on physical science—that it treated of principles that every thoughtful man ought to understand, and was calculated, in fact, to give one a clear view of the various forces that make history. "We are not considering," he adds, "what will suit an untutored savage or an illiterate peasant woman, who would never come to an end of the 'Imitation.'"

Lord Acton prefaced his list by the following interesting statement of the object which a young man should have in view when he began to read books. He says:—

In answer to the question: Which are the hundred best books in the world?

Supposing any English youth, whose education is finished, who knows common things, and is not training for a profession.

To perfect his mind and open windows in every direction, to raise him to the level of his age so that he may know the (twenty or thirty) forces that had made our world what it is and still reign over it, to guard him against surprises and against the constant sources of error within, to supply him both with the strongest stimulants and the surest guides, to give force and fullness and clearness and sincerity and independence and elevation and generosity and serenity to his mind, that he may know the method and law of the process by which error is conquered and truth is won, discerning knowledge from probability and prejudice from belief, that he may learn to master what he rejects as fully as what he adopts, that he may understand the origin as well as the strength and vitality of systems and the better motive of men who are wrong, to steel him against the charm of literary beauty and talent; so that each book, thoroughly taken in, shall be the beginning of a new life, and shall make a new man of him—this list is submitted:—

1. Plato's Laws—Steinbart's Introduction.
2. Aristotle's Politics—Susemihl's Commentary.
3. Epictetus' Encheiridion—Commentary of Simplicius.
4. St. Augustine's Letters.
5. St. Vincent's Commonitorium.
6. Hugo of St. Victor—De Sacramentis.
7. S. Bonaventura—Breviloquium.
8. S. Thomas Aquinas—Summa contra Gentiles.
9. Dante—Divina Commedia.
10. Raimund of Sabunde—Theologia Naturalis.
11. Nicholas of Cusa—Concordantia Catholica.
12. La Bible de Reims.
13. Pascal's Pensées—Havet's Edition.
14. Malebranche, De la Recherche de la Vérité.
15. Baader—Spekulativ Dogmatik.
16. Molitor—Philosophie der Geschichte.
17. Astié—Esprit de Vinet.
18. Pünier—Geschichte der Religions-philosophie.
19. Rother—Theologische Ethik.
20. Martensen—Die Christliche Ethik.
21. Oettingen—Moralstatistik.
22. Hartmann—Phänomenologie des sittlichen Bewusstseins.
23. Leibniz—Letters edited by Klopp.
24. Braniss—Geschichte der Philosophie.

25. Fischer—Franz Bacon.
26. Zeller—Neuere Deutsche Philosophie.
27. Bartholomess—Doctrines Religieuses de la Philosophie Moderne.
28. Guyon—Morale Anglaise.
29. Riischl—Entstehung der Altkatholischen Kirche.
30. Loening—Geschichte des Kirchenrechts.
31. Baur—Vorlesungen über Dogmengeschichte.
32. Fénelon—Correspondence.
33. Newman's Theory of Development.
34. Mozley's University Sermons.
35. Schneckenburger—Vergleichende Darstellung.
36. Hundeshagen—Kirchenverfassungsgeschichte.
37. Schweizer—Protestantische Centraldogmen.
38. Gass—Geschichte der Lutherischen Dogmatik.
39. Cart—Histoire du Mouvement Religieux dans le Canton de Vaud.
40. Blondel—De la Primauté.
41. Le Blanc de Beaulieu—Theses.
42. Thiersch—Vorlesungen über Katholizismus.
43. Möhler—Neue Untersuchungen.
44. Scherer—Mélanges de Critique Religieuse.
45. Hooker—Ecclesiastical Polity.
46. Weingarten—Revolutionskirchen Englands.
47. Kliefoth—Acht Bücher von der Kirche.
48. Laurent—Études de l'Histoire de l'Humanité.
49. Ferrari—Révolutions de l'Italie.
50. Lange—Geschichte des Materialismus.
51. Guicciardini—Ricordi Politici.
52. Duperron—Ambassades.
53. Richelieu—Testament Politique.
54. Harrington's Writings.
55. Mignet—Négotiations de la Succession d'Espagne.
56. Rousseau—Considérations sur la Pologne.
57. Foncin—Ministère de Turgot.
58. Burke's Correspondence.
59. Mémorial de Ste. Hélène.
60. Holtzendorf—Systematische Rechtsencyklopadie.
61. Thering—Geist des Römischen Rechts.
62. Geib—Strafrecht.
63. Maine—Ancient Law.
64. Gierke—Genossenschaftsrecht.
65. Stahl—Philosophie des Rechts.
66. Gentz—Briefwechsel mit Adam Müller.
67. Vollgraff—Polignosie.
68. Frantz—Kritik aller Parteien.
69. De Maistre—Considérations sur la France.
70. Donoso Cortes—Ecrits Politiques.
71. Péron—De la Richesse dans les Sociétés Chrétiennes.
72. Le Play—La Réforme Sociale.
73. Riehl—Die Bürgerliche Sociale.
74. Sismonti—Études sur les Constitutions des Peuples Libres.
75. Rossi—Cours du Droit Constitutionnel.
76. Barante—Vie de Roger Collard.
77. Duvergier de Hauranne—Histoire du Gouvernement Parlementaire.
78. Madison—Debates of the Congress of Confederation.
79. Hamilton—The Federalist.
80. Calhoun—Essay on Government.
81. Dumont—Sorismes Anarchiques.
82. Quinet—La Révolution Française.
83. Stein—Sozialismus in Frankreich.
84. Lasselle—System der Erworbenen Rechte.
85. Thomissen—Le Socialisme depuis l'Antiquité.
86. Considérant—Destinée Sociale.
87. Roscher—Nationalökonomik.
89. Mill—System of Logic.
90. Coleridge—Aids to Reflection.
91. Radowicz—Fragmente.
92. Gioberti—Pensieri.
93. Humboldt—Kosmos.
94. De Candolle—Histoire des Sciences et des Savants.
95. Darwin—Origin of Species.
96. Littré—Fragments de Philosophie.
97. Cournot—Enchaînements des Idées fondamentales.
98. Monatsschrift des wissenschaftlichen Vereins.

Is it not an appalling list? Of the Best Hundred Books only eight English. No Shakespeare, no Milton, no Newton, no Bacon, no Wordsworth! Our contribution to the Best Hundred Books of the world are:—

Darwin's Origin of Species,
Coleridge's Aids to Reflection,
Mill's System of Logic,
Maine's Ancient Law,
Burke's Correspondence,
Harrington's Writings,

Mozley's University Sermons,
Newman's Theory of Development.

Of American writers only three—Hamilton's Federalist, Madison's Debates of the Congress of Confederation, and Calhoun's Essay on Government. A list of the Best Hundred Books that omits Homer and all the Greek and Roman poets and dramatists; that ignores Cervantes, Spenser, Rabelais, Voltaire, Goethe, Schiller, Scott, Balzac, Victor Hugo, Gibbon, Plutarch, and all the classic historians, and that includes Mozley's University Sermons, is certainly original.

So original that, although I noticed the first briefly last month, I think my readers will be glad to see it in full.

WHERE JOHN BULL IS WIDE AWAKE.

A PLEASANT REPORT FROM BRAZIL.

We have heard a great deal of late years of how John Bull is being tested everywhere by the Americans and by the Germans. But the tide seems as if it was beginning to turn, and this month we have from a Mr. G. A. Chamberlain, formerly Vice-Consul General at Rio de Janeiro, a welcome story of British enterprise. His article appears in the *North American Review* for July, and is entitled "Our Neglect of South American Markets."

HOW UNCLE SAM WOKE UP JOHN BULL.

Mr. G. A. Chamberlain says:—

The relation that the American manifests at each commercial onslaught on the European stronghold is, to say the least, premature. In view of certain recent developments, it takes no prophet to predict that we are about to awake to the fact that we have been poking a sleeping enemy.

Take, for instance, the invasion of the English shoe-market. By cutting down margins to the vanishing point, we have established a sale for shoes in England. What is the result? The English industry has taken a new lease of life; its factories are rapidly undergoing a transformation; American methods are being introduced, along with American machinery and lasts; and with the tremendous factors of no freight and cheap labour against us, it is only a question of time when the invaded will turn the tables on the invaders.

—WHO MAKES A PROFIT ON AMERICAN GOODS?

"Well," says the American, "I sell him the machines anyway." That is true; but it brings up another point. In a flourishing city of Brazil—a city, by the way, as advanced as any of its size in the United States—a large shoe-factory has just been equipped. It is fitted with the most modern appliances, and an employee informed me that the machinery was all American. "But how about these English name plates?" I remarked. "Oh," he answered promptly, "it was exported from England."

I have also seen a parallel case on a South American sugar plantation. So, even on our machinery, the English are getting a commission which, added to four thousand miles of extra freightage and the charge of the London banking toll-rate, makes one wonder what the American's margin is and whose pocket he is trying to fill.

While we are underselling our own market in Europe, rousing our competitors to desperate efforts by selling at prices we cannot maintain at home, these competitors are quietly invading fields which at present offer little opposition in the way of home production.

AN OBJECT-LESSON IN BRAZIL.

Brazil, says this ex-American consul, is nearly as large as the whole of the United States. In this semi-continent the English have built what railroads there are:—

Germans and Canadians dominate the street-railway situation; Portuguese, Spanish, and Syrians hold the retail trade, and the French set the fashions in dress and thought.

As to commerce in its strict sense, the comparison in this case is odious only to Americans. Nearly half the money that enters Brazil comes from the pocket of the American importer, and goes as directly into that of the German, English, French, Belgian, Argentine, and Portuguese importer.

Within the last three years, contracts for city improvements in the city of Rio de Janeiro alone have been given out to the amount of 40,000,000 dols. The American share so far is half a dozen blocks of asphalt.

THE BRAZILIAN SHOE MARKET.

Mr. G. A. Chamberlain tells how the British captured the Brazilian shoe market from the Americans:—

By his own initiative a dealer in Rio de Janeiro created a sale for American shoes, and last year his sales amounted to over five thousand pairs. The profit was two dollars on every pair. This trade is only nascent; but, to counteract it, the English have already completed a modern factory on the spot, equipped it with American machinery and imported skilled American foremen. Considering that the Brazilian protective tariff of about one hundred per cent., *ad valorem* is thus avoided, the success of the plan is assured.

THE ENGLISHMAN SMARTER THAN THE AMERICAN.

Mr. G. A. Chamberlain says:—

Again, the reason why the American has been completely shut out from the big Brazilian contracts and trade in general is his ignorance of conditions in out-of-the-way countries and of the elementary methods of invasion. He glances at a consular report, and sees that bids are called for a retaining wall, a system of municipal markets or fifty miles of railroad. He writes to the consul and asks for further particulars. By the time the consul gets the letter, two months and a half at least have passed, and when he gets time he answers. On this amateur information the contractor may send a representative. Five months have elapsed and the representative finds the wall half built, foundations in for the markets and the railroad contracted. This is because the Englishman has his branch house on the spot. While the American is writing for particulars, the Englishman is cabling estimates.

HOW THE MONROE DOCTRINE INJURES TRADE.

Hitherto we have heard little of the commercial side of the Monroe Doctrine. Mr. Chamberlain declares that it is playing directly into the hands of the non-American trader. He says:—

Day by day her glimmering of the better side of American character is becoming dimmed, and her eyes are fastening on those faults we least care to be known by. The protecting interest of the Monroe Doctrine is wormwood to her, for it hurts her pride of country; she feels perfectly capable of looking after her own back fences in the future, as she has in the past. So what we are wont to look upon as our generosity, she sees as interference. Slowly she is coming to hold complacent self-absorption, ill-directed aggressiveness, and increasing evidence of the "big stick" in our national policy, as the distinctive stamp of our national character.

AMERICAN TRADE WITH BRAZIL.

Brazil finds in us a market for almost fifty per cent. of her total exports. She sends us yearly from six to eight million bags of coffee. It is exported by German houses; carried on English, German, and Belgian ships; and paid through London bankers. As in Brazil, so in the remaining Republics south of the equator. Save where special industries have forced them to seek out American manufactures, we send them nothing but kerosene and codfish. We know them only through their international and internal embroilings; consequently, we know least of the most conservative, peaceable, and promising among them.

As coming from one who has had official experience in the American Consular service as to the way in which John Bull holds his own, Mr. Chamberlain's testimony is most important.

AN INDICTMENT OF THE BRITISH GOVERNING CLASS.

By SIR JOHN GORST.

Sir John Gorst, the Conservative veteran, contributes to the *North American Review* for July a weighty indictment of the British governing classes. It is entitled "Physical Degeneration in Great Britain."

THE PHYSICAL DECADENCE OF OUR PEOPLE.

Sir John Gorst describes the inquiry and the report of the Departmental Committee into the Physical Condition of the People. He says:—

These investigations leave no doubt that in the poorer districts of Great Britain and Ireland, a large proportion of the children—the exact proportion there is no evidence to determine—is growing up so deteriorated by starvation and from insufficient and improper food, that they can never become normal citizens, that they will be the seed-bed of disease and crime, and that as long as they live they must remain a burden on society.

THE INDIFFERENCE OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The Report, he says, occasioned general alarm:—

It was discussed at Town Councils and Education Committees and in public meetings of every sort. But when Parliament met in 1905, it proved that the only people who had paid no attention to it were the Government. All Departments disclaimed having taken any step to consider or carry out its recommendations, and the Board of Education, when hard pressed, appointed another committee of junior officials to subvert, if they could, some of its conclusions.

THE NEGLECT OF THE CHILDREN.

Sir John Gorst says:—

That causes of deterioration exist which are preventable and curable can no longer be doubted. The first step to take is to let in the light of medical science upon the woful condition of the children of the poor. We have them assembled in our schools, we have nothing to do but to call in the doctors to inspect them, and many ways will be revealed in which the deterioration could be checked. But the deterioration is allowed to go on unheeded under the eyes of public authority, although the legal right of the children to be well fed and properly cared for is undoubted. In many schools the condition of ailing children is actually aggravated. Fresh air and fresh water are not provided; sight and hearing are injured by exercises or discipline; lessons, driven into children starving or exhausted by labour, addle their feeble brains.

For the neglect of the physical condition of the poor and their children, the rich indeed pay a terrible penalty.

Consumption has its seed-bed among the starving scholars, and the contagion strikes rich and poor alike.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS.

Sir John Gorst says:—

Circulars recently issued by the Local Government Board and the Board of Education impose on teachers and managers the duty of making immediate application to Boards of Guardians for relief for children attending school in a state of hunger, and impose on the Guardians the duty of promptly feeding them. The principle cannot stop at this application of it; the school authorities will be constrained to become guardians of the children's rights in general, and to watch over their health and material interests while at school. The next step ought to be a medical inspection of the children in all public schools. This has been unanimously recommended both by the Scottish Royal Commission and by the English Committee; and although the Board of Education, having previously had the matter for some years under consideration, still hesitates to use its powers, it will have to yield to public opinion.

THE FAULT OF THE GOVERNING CLASS.

The learned and educational classes have done their duty in calling attention to the subject:—

It is the governing classes that refuse to stir in the matter. It is partly apathy, because they do not reflect

how intimately the health of their class is bound up with the health of the poor; it is partly fear of expense, because they do not consider how the cost of extirpating epidemics, and maintaining the disabled and incurable swallows up the little economy gained by denying prompt medical relief to the sick poor; it is partly that they are too much absorbed in Party questions, by which the dignities and emoluments of office are lost and gained, to waste their energies in solving problems which are only worthy of the attention of a "Little Englander." There is thus no prospect of any great improvement in the physical condition of the British people, until the interest of the people themselves is aroused. For anything wrong in the laws and administration of the country, they are themselves to blame.

THE FRENCH WORKMAN AT HOME.

By A BRITISH ENGINEER.

Mr. F. W. Bockett, writing in the *Positivists Review*, calls attention to a shilling book published by the Twentieth Century Press under the title "The Working Classes in France." It is written by Mr. Henry Steele, a British engineer, who can speak French and has lived with his wife for years in Paris. Mr. Bockett says:—

Such a vivid, photographic picture of the daily life and the social conditions of the French people has not been presented to English readers since Arthur Young produced his "Travels in France," and it is important that English men and women should read it, because the essential step towards bringing about an international spirit of fraternity and toleration is, for the peoples of the various countries of the world, to know more of the details of one another's lives, their thoughts, difficulties, environment, and aspirations. One of the many deep impressions made upon my mind by this book is this, that the French workman and his wife possess one priceless gift that comparatively few English working people have secured for themselves, and that is the art of rational enjoyment. What most struck our English workmen in Paris was the absence of drunkenness and of any form of organised games, such as cricket or football.

In the chapter on workshop life English workmen will be surprised at the looseness of discipline, as compared with that of workshops in this country. A good quarter of an hour is lost every morning in friendly salutations, smoking is allowed, and the workman will stop to roll his cigarette under the nose of the foreman. Short of deliberate waste of time, the utmost freedom is allowed, and the pace of the average English workshop is evidently never reached in France. One curious custom is mentioned—"no one would dream of working when a former shopmate was being buried." From this and other customs that are noted the impression made is that there is more unselfish comradeship, more genuine affection, between workman and workman in Paris than in London.

No less than one hour and a-half does Jules take for his dinner, with five minutes' grace thrown in for washing hands. For nine months out of the year he dines in the garden of his restaurant. His *serviette* is as necessary as his wine. He starts with meat and bread, followed by one or two vegetables, then a salad or cheese, a dessert of fruit, winding up with a glass of black coffee, to which occasionally is added a little cognac. "Cigarettes are rolled and lighted, and they sit back at peace with the world and themselves. There is no hurry, no bolting of food, but a steady appreciation of each detail in a healthy, sane and satisfying meal." Here is a copy of a veritable bill of fare: "Soup and beef, 4d.; stuffed rabbit, 6d.; mixed dried fruits, 12d.; cream cheese, 1d.; fresh fruits, 1d. Total, 1s. 12d. By knocking off the second course, 72d. And all skilfully cooked and delightfully palatable.

Mr. Steele, however, is emphatically of opinion, after spending the greater part of his life among French workmen, that, for general health and bodily strength, they compare very favourably with our own people.

The general impression gained from this book is that in many respects the French workman and his wife and children lead a happier life than do people of a similar class in this country. One great factor in the prosperity and happiness of the working class in France is that there is almost an entire absence of the degrading desire to ape the dress and manners of the so-called higher classes. Mr. Steele thinks that all the chief points in the character of the race are bound up in one great ruling social instinct, which goes far to justify the adoption of the last word on the national motto—"Fraternity."

NAPOLEON ON BOARD THE "NORTHUMBERLAND."

AN UNPUBLISHED CONVERSATION.

The first July number of *La Revue* publishes a new Napoleon document, namely, a conversation of nearly two hours which Mr. W. H. Lyttelton had with Napoleon on board the "Northumberland" when at anchor off Torbay.

Various writers on the Napoleonic epoch refer to this conversation, but as no details whatever have been given respecting the tenor of it, the editor considers himself entitled to regard the manuscript from which quotations are made as a hitherto unpublished document. It belongs to the Royal Archives at Dresden, and is part of the *dossier* of the representative of Saxony in London in 1816.

Mr. W. H. Lyttelton was a friend of Admiral Sir George Cockburn's, and he happened to be on the "Northumberland" in the afternoon of August 7th, 1815, when Napoleon came on board, and was able to follow unobserved all the details of the scene.

NAPOLEON AND HIS SUITE.

Napoleon, according to Mr. Lyttelton, had reddish brown hair, which was long and untidy. The expression of his face seemed to denote cunning rather than nobility. There was something fierce in his look, but the fire in his eyes must have become singularly impaired by age and care. As to his complexion, it was not only pale, but unhealthy.

Mr. Lyttelton says he was greatly disappointed in Bertrand, and as for Montholon, Las Cases, and Gourgaud, it would have been difficult to find at that moment men less sympathetic and less interesting. Bertrand alone showed any sign of emotion; the others never once betrayed the most elementary expression of sorrow in such tragic circumstance.

FIDELITY OF CAPTAIN PIONTOWSKI.

The four members of Napoleon's suite were soon joined by Lallemand and other officers, who had come on board to say good-bye to Napoleon. Among them were two Polish officers, one very aged and the other in the flower of youth. Both inspired the deepest emotion. The older—a venerable old man of gigantic stature—presented a picturesque figure. His companion was a pathetic sight. Not that his face or his person was in any way remarkable, but his sorrow and anguish at the prospect of leaving Napoleon exceeded anything which Mr. Lyttelton had ever witnessed. Both begged to be allowed to accompany Napoleon to St. Helena, and in the end permission was granted to the younger officer.

AN OBJECT OF CURIOSITY.

None of the eight officers on board could speak a word of French, and naturally they were only too glad to disappear as quickly as possible after Sir George Cockburn had introduced them. Mr. Lyttelton then found himself face-to-face with Napoleon, and as he had not been presented, Napoleon opened the conversation:—

"Who are you? Are you here out of curiosity?"
"Yes, M. le Général, I am called Lyttelton, and I am a friend of the Admiral's. I know nothing more worthy to arouse my curiosity than that which has brought me here."

Many questions on fox-hunting followed, and when these had been answered, Mr. Lyttelton talked about Lord Brougham and other personages.

PROTESTS AGAINST ENGLAND.

Later in the afternoon Napoleon, pointing to the condition of the paint, remarked to Lyttelton:—

"This vessel seems to have been hastily equipped. A vessel in better condition might have been provided—the 'Chatham,' for instance. . . . You have stained the national honour in imprisoning me in this manner. It may be prudent, but it is not generous. You act like a small aristocratic power, and not like a great free State. I wanted to live as a simple English citizen."

"MY CAREER IS ENDED."

To Lyttelton's observation that, according to the news from France, Napoleon's party was still a powerful one, Napoleon continued:—

"No; my career is ended."

And when Lyttelton reminded him that he had said the same thing a year before at Elba, he exclaimed:—

"I was sovereign then. I had the right to make war. The King of France did not keep his promises. I made war on the King of France with 600 men!"

A GREAT POLITICAL SYSTEM.

More complaints against the English Government follow, and then the conversation proceeds:—

N.: You do not know my character. You ought to have trusted my word of honour.

L.: May I tell you the real truth?

N.: Speak.

L.: Since your invasion of Spain you have broken the most solemn engagements.

N.: I was called to the aid of Charles IV. against his son.

L.: No; it was to place King Joseph on the throne.

N.: I had my great political system. It was necessary to establish a counterpoise to your enormous sea power, and, besides, it is only what the Bourbons have done.

L.: But you must admit that France under your government was more formidable than she was during the last years of the reign of Louis XIV. Moreover, the country has developed meanwhile.

N.: England, on her part, has also become more powerful.

L.: Many enlightened people think that England loses rather than gains by her great distant possessions.

N.: I wanted to rejuvenate Spain.

Lyttelton endeavoured to bring Napoleon back to the terms of the Treaty with reference to Spain, but he went on unheeding to another subject, namely, more protests against our conduct towards him.

THE INVASION OF ENGLAND.

Many more subjects were discussed, and though the writer does not always remember the order in which they were taken, he guarantees the authenticity of the remarks he has attributed to Napoleon. Of Fox, Napoleon said:—

"I knew Mr. Fox. I saw him at the Tuileries. He had not your prejudices. He was sincere. He sincerely desired peace, and I desired peace also. His death prevented peace being made. The others were not sincere."

Every effort was made by Lyttelton to get Napoleon to express his opinion of Pitt, but in vain.

With reference to a descent on England, he said:—

"I wanted to bring about your abasement, to force you to be just, or, at least, to be less unjust."

THE BLESSING OF DISESTABLISHMENT.

WHICH MAKETH RICH IN IRELAND.

There is a paper in the *Church Quarterly Review* on Church of Ireland Finance which may be commended alike to the friends and foes of the Liberationist movement. First of all, it shows that the ratio of the church population to the whole number of inhabitants has been steadily increasing. In 1861, before Disestablishment, the proportion was 11.96 per cent.; in 1871, 12.94 per cent.; in 1881, 12.36 per cent.; in 1891, 12.75 per cent.; and in 1901 exactly 13 per cent. The figure then was 581,089. The writer also shows that the disendowed and Disestablished Church of Ireland, besides counting more than half a million adherents, now possesses funds amounting to more than 8½ millions sterling.

IRISH ECCLESIASTICAL FINANCE.

The way in which this result has been arrived at is illuminative. In 1869 the 2043 clergymen working in the Church were guaranteed their incomes for life in the form of annuities; but the Act provided that should three-fourths of the clergy consent, the commuted value of the annuities should be paid to a representative body duly constituted by the Church and charged with the responsibility of paying the clerical annuities. The clergy consented, and a bonus of 12 per cent. on the commuted value was given as a reward. This, with the "commutation capital," amounted to more than 7½ millions. In the ordinary course this would have steadily diminished until with the death of the last of the pre-Disestablished clergy the whole of the capital would have disappeared. But the representative body at once set on foot a Sustentation Fund with donations and subscriptions from all parishes in Ireland, nominally for the support of the clergy. This fund, however, was accumulating while the commutation capital was melting away. The plan was adopted by all the dioceses. Furthermore, the capital, both of Commutation Fund and Sustentation Fund, was invested in securities which brought in 4½ per cent, instead of the calculated 3½ per cent. Another gain came from allowing the annuitants to compound and leave the country. The composition balances thereby saved amounted to more than 1½ millions.

A CAPITAL GAINED OF OVER SEVEN MILLIONS.

Meanwhile there was a steady flow of subscriptions from all parishes alike, whether served by annuitants or stipendiary clergy. Non-annuitants were paid from the parochial assessment, amounting to from 50 to 60 per cent. of the stipend assigned to the parish, and from interest on the accumulated stipend fund. At the present moment the Church's

capital funds stand as follows, omitting the shillings and pence:—

Commutation Capital, balance left.. ..	£761,103
Parochial Stipend Capital.. ..	5,216,523
For Episcopal Sustentation	561,064
Glebes Purchase	349,650
Miscellaneous Purposes.. ..	1,588,425
Balances due to Parishes.. ..	42,279

Total Funds now in the hands of the Representative Body £8,519,034

In 1869 there was granted to the Church by the State £500,000 as an equivalent for private endowment. With this exception, and the balance of original commutation £817,479, the latter sum really belonging to the annuitants among the clergy, all the funds now in the care of the representative body have arisen from the Church's own contributions since Disestablishment. Subtracting these two amounts (together £1,317,479) from the above total (£8,519,034) we arrive at a net total of £7,201,555 raised by the Disestablished Church. A capital of over seven millions sterling as the net gain of disendowment is a fact well worth pondering.

"THE GROWING GRACE OF GIVING."

The Land Acts have swept away one-half of the landlords' income. Nevertheless, the Church's funds have not diminished, thanks to the "steadily growing grace of giving developed during thirty years in the middle-classes and among the poor":—

The increase in the sums of money given for all religious purposes among Irish Churchmen during that period is nothing short of remarkable. Missions receive, perhaps, four times as much as they did in the days when no tax was placed upon Churchmen for Church support. And so that which was lost in the declining subscriptions of many landlords was rather more than made up by the increased gifts of other classes. This change must be held to be a healthy one.

The last Land Act, however, in buying out the landlords is also buying out the Church, so far as she is a landlord. Up to the present she has been receiving more than 4 per cent. from her moneys vested in the land. She cannot be sure of more than 3¼ per cent. for this money when securely reinvested. So the last Land Act involves the Church of Ireland in a loss of 1 per cent., or thereabout, on three millions of money. The consequent appeal is being generously responded to.

TWO DOLLARS A HEAD IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

In the same review there is an interesting paper on the Church in Newfoundland, from which it appears that "though the Church is not Established, there is an atmosphere of establishment wafted across the Atlantic which serves to give it the first place." Yet the Roman Catholics have two or three thousand more adherents, and the Methodists a good many thousands less. The method of obtaining financial support, apart from the diminished grant from the S.P.G., is somewhat surprising. "The burden of support has been thrown more heavily on the people themselves." "Every man who has attained the age of eighteen is expected to pay two dollars annually as Church dues." Poor though the people are, they have responded very loyally to the increased demands.

THE ORIGINALITY OF JESUS

AS IT APPEARS TO A JEW.

Mr. C. G. Montefiore begins in the *Hibbert Journal* a series of "Impressions of Christianity from the points of view of the non-Christian Religion," a series which should be of great value. The writer considers how the ethical and religious teaching of Jesus, as recorded in the three Synoptic Gospels, appeals to the Jewish consciousness. After showing much that was common to the Synoptics and to the Rabbis, the writer remarks on the "first classness" of the Synoptics, their lofty fervour, their great paradoxes. In stress on the inward as above the outward, Jesus under the law followed Amos before the law. The writer grants that "tit for tat" occupies a larger place in Jewish ethics and religion than the facts of life justify. The Synoptics traverse that doctrine. The principle, "Much is forgiven her, for she loved much," and the principle, "Whosoever shall not receive the kingdom of God as a little child" may be considered as novel creations of the Gospel. Poetic justice, the ideal of the Rabbis, is shown by the Gospels to be neither the highest justice of earth or heaven. The passionate glorification in the Gospels of renunciation and adversity goes beyond the Rabbinic standpoint, and lowly active service for the benefit of the humblest is distinctive of the Synoptics. Speaking of the purpose of service, the calling of sinners, the seeking and saving of the lost, the writer says:—

Here, once more, we seem to be cognisant of fresh and original teaching, which has produced fruit to be ever reckoned among the distinctive glories of Christianity. It has two aspects; first, the yearning and eager activity to save and to redeem; secondly, the special attitude of the Master towards sinners and towards sin. The Rabbis and the Rabbinic religion are keen on repentance, which in their eyes is second only to the law; but we do not, I think, find the same passionate eagerness to *cause* repentance, to save the lost, to redeem the sinner. The refusal to allow that any human soul is not capable of emancipation from the bondage of sin, the labour of pity and love among the outcast and the fallen, go back to the Synoptic Gospels and their hero. They were hardly known before his time. And the redemptive method which he inaugurated was new likewise. It was the method of pity and love. There is no paltering with sin; it is not made less odious; but instead of mere threats and condemnations, the chance is given for hope, admiration, and love to work their wonders within the sinner's soul. The sinner is afforded the opportunity for doing good instead of evil, and his kindly services are encouraged and praised. Jesus seems to have had a special insight into the nature of certain kinds of sin, and into the redeemable capacity of certain kinds of sinners. He perceived that there was a certain untainted humility of soul which some sins in some sinners had not yet destroyed, just as He also believed and realised that there was a certain cold, formal, negative virtue which was practically equivalent to sin, and far less capable of reformation. Over-zealous scrupulosity, and the pride which, dwelling with smug satisfaction upon its own excellence, draws away the skirt from any contact with impurity, were specially repugnant to Him. Whether with *this* sin and with its sinners He showed adequate patience may perhaps be doubted; but it does seem to me that His denunciation of formalism and pride, His contrasted pictures of the lowly Publican and the scrupulous Pharisee, were new and permanent contributions to morality and religion. As the Jewish reader meets them in the Synoptic Gospels, he recognises this new contribution; and if he is adequately open-minded, he does it homage and is grateful.

The *Cornhill Magazine* for August is very readable, but its quotableness is in inverse ratio to its readableness.

ANÆSTHETICS AND IMMORTALITY.

"F.R.C.S.," in an article in the *Contemporary Review*, on the hour of death, indulges in one of the most curiously perverse inversions of the truth when he speaks of anæsthetics as if they helped to make doctors materialists. He speaks thus of the phenomena of anæsthetic insensibility—

do not guide us an inch toward the hope of immortality. To the notion of the soul as an invisible personage made and put into the body at birth and extracted from it at the end of life they are utterly opposed. The anæsthetised body contains nothing save that which is bodily; no spark or vestige of consciousness. There it lies, still working, but without an occupant, just pumping the blood through the vessels and maintaining the physical interchanges of the tissues. And if the loss of consciousness be due not to an anæsthetic, but to injury or disease of the brain, it may last an interminable time. Here, in these cases, is the best object-lesson in materialism ever given to the world.

Surely "F.R.C.S." must have read the testimony of anæsthetised persons who preserve a distinct memory of their soul or individual consciousness leaving the body and returning to it. There are several well-known cases of restoration of apparently dead persons, in which the man on return to life preserved a lively memory of the departure of the soul from the body and its reluctant return thereto. There is a doctor in Hampshire who carries about with him the certificate of his own death. He distinctly remembers seeing his brethren making the examination of the body in which his consciousness subsequently returned, to their no small surprise and disgust.

DECIMAL OR SEDECIMAL SYSTEM.

Compared with our chaos of weights and measures the decimal system seems altogether desirable. It is simply the application of our decimal notation to currency and measurements. But the prior question is, as has been pointed out by a writer in the *World's Work*, whether the decimal notation is best for our purpose. We may count by our fingers and so compute decimally. But ten is an awkward number to divide. In division we proceed naturally to halve the whole, then to halve the halves, and so on, a process to which the system of ten does not lend itself. Accordingly, a duodecimal system of notation has been suggested, but the writer in the *World's Work* maintains that the true basic number is sixteen, and he would recommend a sedecimal notation. He argues that even now calculation is apt to be by sixteenths. The points of the compass are 32. Metals, stocks, etc., are quoted in sixteenths of a unit. He would call 13 treize, 14 torze, 15 quin, 16 would be unty, 17 would be unty-one, and so forth. The writer maintains that if based on the present standard of the foot, the pound and the sovereign, it would have a hundred times better chance of popular acceptance than a decimalising of the measures, weights and currency. The pound at present is divided into eight half-crowns. He would divide the half-crown into eight silver pieces, worth 2½d., and this in turn into eight copper coins worth slightly less than ½d. each.

GOD AND THE UNIVERSE.

THE CASE FOR MIRACLES RESTATED.

The Rev. Dr. Simon contributes to the *London Quarterly Review* for July a subtle argument on "The Universe and the Supernatural."

THE EARTH SUBJECT TO OUTSIDE FORCES.

His argument is thus summarised by himself:—

The position now reached is this: First, that the earth is not a self-contained system which runs itself, so to speak, independently of the co-operation of forces that in the narrow sense are non-resident. Secondly, that what holds good of the earth holds good of the solar system of which the earth is a member. It too receives, and therefore needs, the co-operation of forces that in the narrow sense are non-resident. Thirdly, that there may be planets and stars strewed in the apparently empty spaces of the universe which, because of the subtle nature of the matter that constitutes them, are absolutely inaccessible to human sense, and which yet in mysterious ways influence the earth and other heavenly bodies. In other words, forces resident in them, which belong to the class called spiritual, co-operate in worlds to which, in the narrow sense, they do not belong. These forces and their co-operation might be called hyperphysical or spiritual—physical (like Paul's "spiritual" or pneumatic body), but they are not supernatural, because they and the so-called physical world form together the one system of the universe.

THE UNIVERSE NOT SELF-CONTAINED.

The question then arises, Does this universe, with its visible and invisible interdependent bodies, run itself? Is it self-contained, self-sufficient, independent? the one great whole, besides which nothing else exists?

Or is there another system that transcends the universe, and is as distinct from it as the various systems which constitute the universe are distinct from each other, though it is closely related to all these systems and their members just as they are related to each other?

According to the view of things lying behind Scripture, which, though never formulated, is in innumerable ways more or less distinctly hinted at, and adumbrated, there is such a power, such a system of forces, or as Paul terms it, a *pleroma*, namely, the Christian God.

Neither the universe is a whole, i.e. an absolutely self-contained whole; nor, be it reverently said, is God Himself now an absolutely self-contained, independent whole. God and the universe taken together constitute the real, ultimate whole, outside of and transcending which there is absolutely nothing else. This whole may be designated the *theo-cosmos*.

GOD AS A "RESIDENT FORCE."

God, says Dr. Simon, as one of the Resident Forces of the Universe, has at least the same liberty of independent action that man possesses:—

Taking now for granted that among the races of beings which the earth has evolved there is one that needs, in a mode and degree peculiar to itself, the action of its divine environment; assuming it to be so constituted of matter as well as the force which we call spiritual, that all communications to it must be by means of vehicles that are material; assuming, further, that before accepting that which even God could give or communicate, this creature needed to be made aware that God was seeking to bestow His grace; and assuming, finally, that as the result of the darkening effect of sin, the earth, with all its variety of event and change, which ought constantly to have been telling of its Maker and revealing His mind, has ceased to discharge its true functions; how shall God act in order that it may once more become the ladder of Jacob's dream?

HOW WOULD A HUMAN RESIDENT FORCE ACT?

What would an earthly father do for his children under analogous circumstances? Would he let everything take a sort of regular course? Or would he be satisfied with anything less than the most out-of-the-way contrivance if only the end could be attained?

The answer and analogy are plain. What the one father would do at his level, within his limits, God has done at His level, and, if it may be so said, within His limits. As we watch the one father, we say, "What would he not do? what sacrifice would he not make? If he could work the greatest and most marvellous of works, would he not cheerfully do it to save his son?"

THE GOSPEL ACCORDING TO ST. HARNACK,

AS INTERPRETED BY THE "EDINBURGH REVIEW."

The *Edinburgh Review* opens with a very elaborate and thoughtful article on Historic Christianity, which is a whole-souled declaration of faith in the Gospel according to Dr. Harnack.

THE NEW EVANGELIST.

Concerning Dr. Harnack himself, the reviewer says:—

In *Das Wesen des Christentums* Harnack defines his attitude to the central question. He conceives religion as a fact of spiritual experience: a relation between God and the soul, realised in various forms and in greater or less measure, but in itself unchangeably the same. The book is one of the most memorable of our generation: it cleared the air.

More, perhaps, than any one man, Professor Harnack represents the reaction against the inadequate hypotheses and premature conclusions that were current half a century ago. The nature of this reaction has been misunderstood. The later criticism is in two respects, and two only, a reaction against the former; it has disposed once for all of the Voltairian legend that Christianity was the invention of a fraudulent priesthood; and it has assigned an earlier date to the canonical books of the New Testament, and generally to ecclesiastical dogma and institutions.

HIS GOSPEL: NOT INSTITUTIONS, BUT IDEAS.

The great service which Dr. Harnack has rendered to religion has been to disassociate religion from the alien and heterogeneous subject matter with which it had been encumbered, and showed that the eternal substance of Christianity was independent of its varying and historical setting:—

Those who look at religion from without, from the standpoint of institution and formulæ, may despair of the future; for whether these institutions and formulæ survive or perish, the future is not theirs. There are more important questions than whether a man belongs to this or that Church, or holds this or that theological opinion; the kingdom of God does not consist in these things. But while women are loved, and men achieve, and children link heart to heart as they pass the lamp of life with increase from generation to generation, its interests are secure. To idealise is the one thing needful; what we idealise is of less consequence, for in the idea all things are one.

THE TRANSFORMATIONS OF THE GOSPEL.

Dr. Harnack points out that the Gospel, by which is meant the personal teaching of Christ, has passed through four great transformations:—

(a) From its original shape into Catholicism; (b) from Catholicism into the compact structure of Mediævalism; (c) from this in the sixteenth century into Protestantism; and finally (d) in our own time into a larger and more spiritual atmosphere, a standpoint rather than a creed, representing the temper of Christ in many respects more nearly than did the ecclesiasticism of the intermediate periods. The second and third of these transformations are the more important for political history; the first and fourth incomparably the more vital for religion and thought. Admit the conception of Christianity which embodies the Christian idea, as such, in an external form, whether that form be an institution or a book, a priesthood or a dogma, and you have the Mediæval Papacy; the logical process of construction is inevitable. Question the Mediæval Papacy, and the process of dissolution is equally inevitable. The conception of an embodied Christianity falls to pieces; you are thrown back on a radically different conception of Christianity, in which it appears not as letter but as spirit, not as institution, but as idea.

THE LESSON OF HISTORY.

The new conception of Christianity is based upon historical study of the evolution of institutions and dogmas:—

The history as a whole indicates two conclusions; (1) that the lines on which mankind is advancing are not those of ecclesiastical or dogmatic Christianity; (2) that

the Gospel is independent of these lines, that it is passing beyond and will survive them. It is the merit of Professor Harnack to have illustrated these theses with the learning of a theologian and the earnestness of a religious teacher; the union of these qualities gives him his distinctive position and strength.

ROME AND PROTESTANTISM.

The *Edinburgh* reviewer can find nothing better than Milton's metaphor to explain the position of the Catholic Church:—

It is the Latin genius lording it over lesser races, and content with nothing short of universal rule. "If a man consider, he will easily perceive that the original of this great ecclesiastical dominion, the Papacy, is no other thing than the ghost of the deceased Roman Empire, sitting crowned upon the grave thereof."

That the Reformation was a movement in human progress will not be questioned; to have thrown off the yoke of the hierarchy was a clear gain. With the Mass and the Confession the roots of Sacerdotalism were cut away. But to have fallen back from the Church to the Bible, if a gain, was not an unmixed gain.

It was not an improvement to have substituted the Ethics of Joshua and the judges for those of the Inquisition. But—

Catholicism has fallen out of touch with the best factors of modern life to an extent to which Protestantism has not. But, on the religious side, the latter has not a little to learn from the former. Harnack specifies four heads—Worship, Sacrifice, Confession, and Monasticism—under which the unreformed Churches have retained elements of value which the reformed have lost. She strikes more effectively than Protestantism the specifically religious note which stirs the imagination and fires the heart.

The whole article is a masterly presentation of a conception of religion that is permeating the whole of modern thought.

CANALS VERSUS RAILWAYS.

The battle between level water and parallel bars for the prize of inland transport goes merrily forward. In the *Asiatic Quarterly* General J. F. Fischer, R.E., vehemently insists on the benefits of inland navigation, and illustrates his case thus:—

We take the goods traffic on railways in the United Kingdom, amounting to 400,000,000 tons a year, and the revenue derived for it to be £52,000,000, at the rate of 2/6 a ton. As the load in Germany averages three times more than it does in England, and by their waterways they can convey a ton of goods for about one-fifth the cost of transport in England, there is no reason why in England, if her waterways had been maintained in good working order, all this traffic should not be done for about £10,000,000, thereby saving the country over £40,000,000 in conveying its products to market. That this is no mere visionary idea is proved very clearly by the fact that since the opening of the Manchester Ship Canal the railways have been obliged to reduce their freight charges by over fifty per cent., and on the Aire and Calder Navigation, by adapting it to transport by steam-barges, the cost of conveying a ton of coal has been reduced to less than 1-100th of a penny per mile. As any saving in the cost of transport must necessarily go to enhance rents or profits, it is no wonder, then, why Germany and all other countries which have secured for themselves the cheapest means of transport by waterways, are able to compete most successfully against us in all the markets of the world.

If the cost of goods traffic in England was reduced by waterways to the rates prevailing in Germany, France, or the United States, the saving to the country would be equivalent to taking off the income-tax altogether, and the tea duty.

Still more deadly, according to the writer, has been the effect of our pushing of the railways in India instead of canals. He says that probably £2500 a mile would make the Brahmapootra the finest waterway and inland harbour in the world.

JOURNALISM AS A PROFESSION.

By MR. WHITELAW REID.

Mr. Whitelaw Reid contributes to the August *Pall Mall Magazine* an article on the Newspaper of To-Day; or Modern Journalism as a Profession.

THE ROYAL ROAD.

As Mr. Reid has been a journalist all his life, it is interesting to note his ideas of the training and qualifications necessary for the profession. He has little faith in "schools of journalism." He writes:—

The only place to learn the newspaper business is in a newspaper office, and you have to be caught tolerably young to learn it at all. But the place to acquire some of the qualifications for the work is the place where one gets the best general education the world affords. Above all, it must be an education that teaches you to see straight and to think straight.

ALL KNOWLEDGE FOR ITS PROVINCE.

We may next look for whatever will facilitate wide acquisition and persuasive expression. One must first know things and where to find things, and next know how to interest people in your way of telling these things, and in your reasoning about them.

Knowledge, real knowledge, not a smattering of the history of your country, is indispensable, and no historical knowledge will come amiss. Constitutional and international law, at least, one must know, and if one can take a full course so much the better.

Modern languages will be most helpful, and in our great newspapers a reading knowledge of at least three of them—French, German, and Spanish—becomes every year more desirable. The literature of your own language should be studied until you learn to use the noble tongue to express to the best advantage and in the fewest words whatever you have to say.

You should know your own country. You should know foreign countries, and thus chasten the notions that wisdom began with us, and that liberty and intelligence hardly exist elsewhere. You should know the people, the plain, everyday, average man, the man in the street—his condition, his needs, his ideas, and his notions—and you should learn early that he is not likely to be overpowered by your condescension when you attempt to reason with him.

Finally, the man who succeeds is a man who has not undervalued what he is undertaking.

A CHANCE FOR PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

The International Council of Women is now offering for sale, at a much reduced price, the series of seven volumes issued in connection with the International Congress of Women held in London in 1899, and edited by the Countess of Aberdeen, President of the Congress. The series includes:—

- Vol. 1. Report of Council Transactions (containing over sixty portraits of distinguished members of the Congress).
2. Women in Education.
3. Women in Professions (Vol. I.).
4. Women in Professions (Vol. II.).
5. Women in Politics.
6. Women in Industrial Life.
7. Women in Social Life.

The original price of the series was 24s. 6d., but the remainder of the stock is to be sold out at 6s. the complete set, exclusive of postage, which costs 1s. in the United Kingdom, and 3s. 5d. in foreign countries or British possessions. With the exception of Vol. 2, "Women in Education," the volumes can be had singly at the price of 2s. for Vol. 1, and 1s. for each of the other volumes.

The volumes are well got up, and form a unique set of publications, including, as they do, numerous

addresses delivered by experts in the domain of women's work and position in different countries. The series cannot fail to be not only attractive, but of very great value in public libraries, in women's social clubs and societies, and especially in communities where there are colleges and other institutes of learning, and students frequently in debate wish to refer to books of that character, of which there are very few at present within their reach. The series can be obtained on application to the Hon. Corresponding Secretary, International Council of Women, 1 Rubislaw Terrace, Aberdeen, on pre-payment of 6s. and postage.

"THE FUTURE REPUBLIC OF POLAND."

In the *World To-Day* for July Mr. Ivan C. Waterbury describes the preparations the Poles are making for self-government. The United States now contains about two million Poles. 40,000 are members of the Polish National Alliance, which is "a Republic within a Republic." The Prussian Minister for the Interior recently stated that the nucleus of a Polish revolutionary army was forming in Chicago, where officers were training revolutionists. The writer states that 40 per cent. of the Russian Army now fighting the Japanese in Manchuria consists of Polish conscripts. The population of Russian Poland is over twelve million; of Austrian, seven; of German, three and a half million. As a result of Russian defeat in the Far East, the writer expects that Russia will be considerably democratised. Germany is tending more and more towards democracy. Austria is straining under the stress of many race and labour troubles; while "the Polish people will present the solid front of an enlightened, homogeneous organisation well fitted to form a Republic to serve as a buffer State." Poland dismembered is a graver menace to peace than Poland restored to independent life. So the writer says:—

It is expected that Austria will first propose the move to Russia, and that the two will then bring diplomatic influence to bear on Germany, with the result that each Power will restore its share of Poland to reduce the number of its domestic and frontier problems.

In the meanwhile, and with these hopes—

The Poles are making every effort to avail themselves of their approaching opportunities. They are conscious, as a people, that they are fitted for self-government and independence as they never were before, because they have learned the lessons of modern civilisation. They have developed a strong middle class to carry on industry and commerce, and to form a connecting link between nobles and peasants. Even the peasants have become a thrifty class, and many of their estates and farms to-day would have been the pride of nobles of the old régime. Ninety per cent. of the Poles in the United States own their homes. The new Polish Republic (*Rzeczpospolita*) would be a Republic in fact, and not an oligarchy, as of old. All the leading Poles and all their main patriotic societies, while doing their utmost to further the national movement, advocate Conservatism. All violent outbursts of immature elements are promptly discouraged. Illusions and abortive outbreaks must be avoided, the Polish national fund must be augmented, individual prosperity promoted, and young men educated both in universities and in military science.

BRAIN-BUILDING EXTRAORDINARY.

PROFESSOR ELMER GATES'S LATEST.

Professor Elmer Gates, of New York, has for several years been conducting a series of experiments which seem to prove that the cells of any particular region of the brain can be developed by certain mental activities, so as to be greatly increased in size, number and power; as well as diminished by restraining such activity and bringing into action faculties of an opposite character. *The Harbinger of Light* has the following concerning the Professor's claims:

"Brain-cells," the Professor affirms, "can be generated by the stimulation of their particular phenological area," and he claims that by his system the creation of both good and bad ones may be controlled. His first experiments were with animals, to which he gave "extraordinary and excessive training in one mental faculty—e.g., seeing and hearing"—and in depriving other animals, identical in age and breed, of the opportunity to use that faculty. He then killed both classes of animals, and examined their brains to see if any structural difference had been caused by excessive mental activity as compared with the deprivation or absence thereof, and he says:—"During five or six months, for five or six hours each day, I trained dogs in discriminating colours. The result was that upon examining the occipital areas of their brains, I found a far greater number of brain-cells than any animals of like breed ever possessed." These experiments demonstrated that more brains or more brain-power could be given to an animal or to a human being, in consequence of a better use of the mental faculties; the trained dogs could discriminate between many shades of colour. He also had an opportunity of examining the brain of a child who had died of scarlet fever, and who had been trained for several weeks before her death in the excessive use of the temperature senses (detection of heat and cold), and found it to possess, in the temperature areas of the brain, "twenty-four times the average number of cells." "Children ordinarily," the Professor says, "develop less than ten per cent. of the cells in their brain-area," and many more cells can be put into the fallow parts, so improving the brain and increasing the power of the mind. He has, he says, "succeeded in entirely eliminating vicious tendencies from children with dispositions towards cruelty, stealing, or anger." This he does by creating a greater number of opposite or moral memories as impressions, and keeping them active till the old structures disappear, in fact, crowding them out, as the planting of certain kinds of grass in the soil will often drive out and supersede the weeds. The Professor then proceeds to show how alcoholism and derangement of the digestive functions may be overcome by his process—viz., creating numerous moral cells which are sensitive and harmonising. "Give people more mind," he says, "and all undertakings will be ameliorated and better results accomplished. Give them more moral minds and the evils of society will gradually disappear."

In view of Professor Gates's discoveries, the application of "selection" to the improvement of the human race is removed from the utopian field into the practical, and seems to promise important results.

WHAT IT MEANS TO BE CHAIRMAN OF THE L.C.C.

A writer in *World's Work* describes what he calls "the greatest municipal post in the world," that occupied by Mr. Edwin A. Cornwall, the honorary post of Chairman of the L.C.C. Around Spring Gardens no one is hanging about; no one is superfluous or ornamental. Mr. Cornwall, it is not surprising to find, almost lives at the L.C.C. Hall in Spring Gardens:—

He has to watch the general proceedings of the Council and its committees, and he is *ex officio* a member of every committee and sub-committee of the Council. On an average there are fifty meetings a week of committees and sub-committees. Besides his purely official duties, the Chairman is obliged to devote much time to ceremonial functions. By virtue of his office he receives a very large number of invitations, and he is also required to take the

chair at all the big public ceremonies with which the Council is concerned. Then, too, the number of foreign visitors who come to study the Council's work is considerable, and the Chairman receives them and arranges for their wants being satisfied. Much of his time every day is occupied in attending to correspondence, and in granting interviews to members of the Council and others who require to see him on important matters, particularly the chief officials, who find it desirable to consult the Chairman.

With all the talk about County Council extravagance, it is interesting to learn that "The County Council expenditure on services other than education costs less this year by $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per £1."

Five thousand acres of parks, gardens and open spaces; 40 acres of slums cleared to be rebuilt; new buildings being erected or actually erected for 43,000 persons; a death-rate in the Council's buildings of only 11.8 per 1000, as against 15.2 for all London (1903); 100 miles of tramway, carrying, south of the Thames alone, 133,000,000 passengers in 1903, mostly at halfpenny fares and in electric cars; a fire brigade unequalled in the world—these are only a few of the matters after which the L.C.C. and Mr. Cornwall, as their Chairman, have to see.

WOMEN AS BAPTISERS.

It is a strange paradox of social progress that the seclusion of Eastern women within the purdah may directly contribute to distinct ecclesiastical advance in the woman's movement. In the *East and West* for July the problem is stated:—

How far is the existence of the purdah system in Eastern lands, which is strictly a social, not a religious custom, itself an obstacle to the making of female converts? Would it be possible to remove this obstacle by having a special order of deaconesses who would be empowered by the Bishops to baptise converts, after due preparation, in certain instances, within the seclusion of the purdah, it being clearly understood that the coming out of the purdah was a voluntary matter, not essential to a true profession of Christianity.

The writer points out that the number of baptisms amongst zenana women during the last fifty years has been very small compared with similar results amongst the men. For an Eastern woman to come out from her customary seclusion and appear in public and be baptised by a man would be to receive the reputation of an immodest woman. The writer says that baptism by women was recognised as early as the sixth century. As a lady has put it, "The evangelisation of India depends on the Christianising of its wives and mothers. On the women becoming converts it is practically impossible for them to receive baptism." The Bishop of Lucknow is asking whether the difficulty might not be met by the employment of duly ordained deaconesses who could administer baptism to the female converts. The editor earnestly supports this plea.

THE TEXTILE OF THE FUTURE.

In the *Asiatic Quarterly* Mr. Edwards Radclyffe points out the merits of Ramie, which he describes as the king of fibres as a textile. He lays stress on the danger of depending for our cotton on foreign lands, and sees in Ramie a promising industry for

India. The possibilities of cotton and its cultivation are limited compared with Ramie, and more precarious. The writer thus tabulates the advantages of Ramie:—

1. It is many times stronger than cotton, flax, hemp, and the like.
 2. It has a very long staple, from 3 to 19 inches.
 3. It is easily grown, as it acclimatises itself in almost any zone where agriculture is possible—of course, with varying results, as it crops in some latitudes as many as four times per annum.
 4. It is beautifully lustrous, more after the nature of silk in appearance.
 5. It does not rot, giving it, for many purposes, such as fishing lines, nets, sail-cloths, ropes, boot and saddlery thread, tarpaulins, rick-cloths, tents, hose, shop-blinds, boot-linings, and other requirements necessitating exposure to damp, great advantages.
 6. It is non-elastic, and herein it is invaluable for machinery belting and ropes, measuring tapes—mixed with wool, it imparts non-shrinking possibilities to that article—and many other purposes where rigidity is an advantage.
- There is nothing wool, cotton, flax, hemp, jute, and even silk produces this fibre cannot imitate, and in most cases excels. It makes splendid cloth for uniforms, and almost indestructible table-linen, sheeting, dress goods, velvets, curtains, lace, tapestry and upholstery purposes, lamp-wicks, waistcoatings, trouserings, duck, riding-breeches, etc. It is an ideal hygienic clothing, invaluable for underwear. It is pronounced by the medical profession as the most advantageous surgical dressing and for body wear. I will wind up by pointing out its durability and toughness alone commend it as a material that is invaluable for its indestructible qualities.

The writer is very enthusiastic on the subject, and in conclusion urges the formation of a Ramie Association, for the dissemination of the thing itself.

THE ERA OF REFORM IN RUSSIA.

RECENTLY APPOINTED COMMISSIONS.

The anonymous writer of the *Chronique* in the *North American Review* for July, although very hostile to the Tsar, admits that he has shown an extraordinary degree of activity in appointing commissions. He says:—

The Tsar created a vast number of commissions, among which the following have attained a certain degree of notoriety: (1) Count A. P. Ignatieff's commission to ascertain how far it would be safe to give up the system of governing Russia by martial law tempered or aggravated by administrative discretion; (2) Bulyghin's commission to prepare the ways and means for such a body of national representatives as will leave Autocracy absolutely intact; (3) Goremykin's commission on the condition of the peasantry which has succeeded that of Witte, which followed that of Plehve—all of which were abolished before they had made any changes; (4) Kobeko's commission on the needs of the press, of which the ostensible object is to make the press as free as is compatible with Autocracy, and the method is to employ commissioners of whom the majority are warm friends of repression—while these special pleaders were discussing theories, practical measures were passed against the press more stringent than ever had been adopted before; (5) Kokofftseff's commission on the Labour Question; (6) Saburoff's commission on the transformation of the Senate; (7) Timofeyeff's commission on State insurance; (8) Kutler's commission; on the Income Tax; (9) Izvolsky's commission on schools; (10) Yermoloff's commission to find means for rendering the working of the educational institutions normal; (11) Roop's commission to inquire into the surrender of Port Arthur. Over and above these commissions is the Committee of Ministers whose functions are identical with those of the Ministerial Council. And last of all comes the most recent of all commissions, which Nicholas II. composed of five Ministers and one Director, for the purpose of settling the land question without disturbing anybody or changing anything; the making of omelettes without the breaking of eggs.

And those are only some of the extraordinary bodies now sitting. There are a committee for the affairs of Finland under the chairmanship of Senator Tagantseff, a commission for the settlement of the question of religious toleration, and a committee for the reform of local self-government.

IRELAND AND JAPAN.

AN INSTRUCTIVE CONTRAST.

In the *Irish Rosary*, a bright monthly magazine conducted by the Dominican Fathers, the Rev. Ambrose Coleman continues his sketch of "Japan To-Day." He notes that Japan, with a population of 47 millions, contains only 15 million acres under cultivation, or 13 per cent. of the land:—

Ireland, with its twenty million acres, three-fourths of which are under crops or pasture, has exactly the same amount of cultivable land, and yet is only able to support a diminishing population of four and a-quarter millions. In Ireland, the land where cows increase and men decay, we possess about ten million large quadrupeds—that is, two and a-half for each unit of the population. Japan, on the contrary, is only able to feed three million quadrupeds, including 1,500,000 horses, and 1,300,000 horned cattle, making the proportion of one animal to sixteen units of the population. Carrying the contrast still further, while Ireland imports most of the cereals from abroad to feed her people, Japan not only feeds her enormous population on the same amount of cultivable land that we have, without any assistance from other countries, but is able to export agricultural produce. Japan is the most congested district in the world, the ratio of human beings to the land being twice as high as in China, with its teeming population of four hundred millions. To bring the case home to ourselves, it is just as if the whole population of England and Scotland had to live here in Ireland, and obtain their whole food supply from the area of land now under pasture and crops, no food being imported from America or any other country.

NO PARASITE CLASS IN JAPAN.

Towards an explanation of this contrast, the writer remarks that rice, which is the principal food of the Japanese, gives two prolific crops in the year. He touches on a deeper difference when he says:—

Again, there is not a large leisured class in Japan which preys on the vitals of the population; riches are very evenly divided among all classes, and nearly everyone has to work in some way or other for the well-being of the nation. The evils of landlordism are not felt to any appreciable degree, the Government having bought out the old feudal proprietors, and enabled most of the farmers to become peasant proprietors. Above all, there is no such thing as absentee landlords, like those who draw the millions of rent from us every year; no foreigner can own a foot of land in Japan. Though heavily taxed, it is they who tax themselves, and the money is spent in their own country, whereas we, after paying our just contribution, are overtaxed to the tune of three million sterling at least for the common needs of the British Empire.

OUR LIMITED AND COSTLY DIET.

It is only fair to add that the writer finds the chief reason of the difference is the Japanese spirit of economy, as opposed to the Irish and English and American wastefulness. The Irish neglect oats, supersede milk by tea, despise fish, and over-value flesh meat:—

As to the varied vegetables which grow so plentifully in our climate, and supply the various elements of nourishment to the human body, there seems to be a stolid determination among the working classes, in spite of long-continued economic teaching, to have nothing to do with any except the well-known cabbage and potato. On the other hand, the Japanese live on the rice, Indian corn, and millet, which they grow themselves; they drink their own tea, and smoke their own tobacco. They set a high value on the fish they catch around their coasts and in their lakes and rivers, and use meat but very sparingly. They utilise as important articles of diet not only various vegetables out of which they make soups, but different kinds of seaweed and nuts.

A JAPANESE DOMESTIC BUDGET.

By these means the Japanese blacksmith will live on 13s. a week, or 58s. a month. This is the

monthly budget of a blacksmith living in a house of two rooms and supporting himself, his wife, his mother and two sisters:—

	s.	d.
House rent, one month	4	0
Rice	25	0
Fuel and Light	4	6
Vegetables	4	0
Fish	4	0
Saké (rice beer)	1	0
Soy (Japanese sauce)	3	0
Tobacco	1	0
Hair-cutting and dressing	3	6
Use of the public baths	3	6
Pocket money	1	0
Sundries	3	6
	58	0

SMALL FARMS AND AIRY FACTORIES.

In Japan there are no large landed proprietors. The farms average about two acres. Twelve acres would be a large holding. Of the increase of factories the writer says:—

The Government is fully aware of the deteriorating influences on the workers if the manufacturers were allowed to run their factories regardless of all considerations except the making of money, so the best sanitary regulations have been made for the comfort and well-being of the operatives, who work in large, well-lighted and well-ventilated apartments kept with scrupulous cleanliness.

M. DELCASSE.

In the August number of the *Pall Mall Magazine* Mr. Frederic Lees has a short character sketch of M. Delcassé, the Man and His Work.

Like Mr. Whitelaw Reid and other statesmen, M. Delcassé graduated in journalism. He was born in 1852 at Pamiers, in the South of France, and early in life decided to be a politician. He began by writing for the press, and contributed to the *République Française*, founded by Gambetta, a number of articles on foreign politics.

M. Delcassé, says Mr. Lees, is the greatest Foreign Minister the Third Republic has produced, and in seven years he has done more for France than any other Minister of the Third Republic. In 1898 the relations of France with all the great nations of Europe were unsatisfactory, but M. Delcassé transformed the isolated position of France into one of union and strength.

THE SECRET OF HIS SUCCESS.

Mr. Lees attributes M. Delcassé's success to his patriotism. He writes:—

The secret of his success, while it lasted, lay in an amazing combination of qualities—broadmindedness, openness of character, tact and judgment, but most of all patriotism, the mainspring of all his actions. No one who has heard him speak in the Chamber of Deputies on some vital political question can have failed to be impressed by the *amor patriæ* resonant in word and voice. "I should like to leave the impression on the Chamber," he said on one occasion when delivering a great speech on French colonial policy, "that my thoughts are on a much higher plane than wretched personal considerations; they are centred wholly on the interests of the country."

Secondly, when Minister of Foreign Affairs, he preserved entire independence of thought and action, refusing to attach himself to any of the many political parties into which the Chamber is split up. He was a free-lance in politics, and voted not to the order of a party, but in accordance with the dictates of his own conscience. Finally, he has immense capacity for hard work.

THE CRISIS IN THE GERMAN ARMY.

The two July numbers of *La Revue* contain an article, by E. Reybel, on the Crisis in the German Army.

FORMER MILITARY SUPREMACY.

In 1866 and 1870, says the writer, Prussia and the German States, by their victories over Austria and France, put themselves in the first rank among the military powers of the world, and ever since the Treaty of Frankfurt, the German Army has never ceased in its efforts to maintain that military supremacy. The constant desire of William I. and William II. has been to increase the number of soldiers, to create new regiments, to maintain the old iron discipline, the taste for work, exactitude and precision in the smallest details, and the absolute devotion to the sovereign which had always characterised the Prussian Army, and their efforts have not been in vain.

OLD DISCIPLINE DISAPPEARING.

So far as numbers go, Germany certainly possesses the most formidable military organisation. But in such an immense mass of men is there always that iron discipline, that cohesion, which formerly made the strength of the Prussian Army? In Germany the word decadence has already been applied to the army, and cries of alarm have been uttered. Scandals and abuses have come to light. Officers neglect their studies and all serious work, and give themselves up to coarse pleasures. A graver danger saps the army. The old discipline is disappearing; there is no more blind submission or passive obedience. The soldiers no longer allow a superior to insult them; they rather take the offensive.

THE KAISER AS MINISTER OF WAR.

From the technical point of view, the Kaiser has done everything possible to keep his army in the first rank. But his temperament and his ambition will not permit him to have Ministers with independent ideas about him. He will be his own Chancellor and his own Minister of War. Though he is a man of genius, he is too nervous and too agitated. His nervous impetuosity, his agitation, and his harshness are too manifest in his administration of the army, and the result does not contribute to its solidarity.

THE DEMOCRACY AND THE ARMY.

German unity is a reality, and the long peace may be partly responsible for the decadence observed in the army of to-day. In conclusion, the writer says:—

Germany is rapidly evolving towards democracy; the army, on the other hand, remains an aristocratic organisation governed despotically. In the people, there is a spirit of liberty, a live sentiment of human dignity; in the army a discipline fiercely brutal, destined to destroy all individual thought.

THE BISMARCKIAN EMPIRE CONDEMNED.

Between the nation and the army there is an ever-widening abyss. The army against the nation is the Kaiser's home policy, and it is a policy of strife and repression. Hence all the conflicts between officers and men, the re-

laxation of discipline, and the idleness and feeble morality of so many officers.

The whole crisis in the German army is in fact the antagonism between the army and the nation. It is a struggle for political preponderance. The Kaiser and the officers wish to remain masters, but the people refuse to be crushed by the Prussian corporal.

The German army is in the centre of the conflict, and the Kaiser makes a mistake in thinking that he can keep the army apart from the nation. In spite of all prohibitive measures, democratic ideas and the spirit of independence as they spread among the people will find their way into the army. The Kaiser is aggravating the case. Not only will he fail in isolating the army from the nation, but by his reactionary policy he will destroy in both all attachment to the dynasty which is the guarantee of his power.

The Bismarckian Empire is condemned, and by a cruel irony of destiny it is in the army that we observe the chief germs of decadence.

THE PEACEFUL CONQUEST OF A BRITISH ISLAND.

BY A FRENCH CHOCOLATE LORD.

In the *World To-Day* Mr. H. H. Lewis describes Menier's experiment in conquering and developing and ruling the Island of Anticosti, "an immense bulk of land 136 miles long and almost 40 miles broad, containing about 4000 square miles, occupying a commanding position at the mouth of the St. Lawrence. Less than ten years ago Menier was ignorant of its existence, but it was offered him for sale, and he bought it for 125,000 dollars. In France,

at Noisil, he had established a model community which had proved successful. It contains churches and theatres, wide, well-kept streets, beautiful parks, shops, a railroad, and all that goes to make up the average city. The churches were built by him, the theatres, the streets, the parks, and the houses belong to him, and the shops sell his goods. Everything is based on plans made by him—life is lived after his rules. And the people are happy.

No one is allowed to live, land, trade, or work on the island without Menier's permission:—

There were other rules and regulations, all wisely considered and based on sound commercial principles. For instance, the use of alcohol, spirits and fermented drinks is prohibited on the island. The possession or re-entention of firearms is forbidden, except in particular cases. It is forbidden to take fish in the rivers, lakes, and ponds of the island.

M. Menier began by building a new town at Bai St. Claire. The laying out of the island, the development of its agriculture are proceeded with in scientific and systematic lines. The most important industries are lobster fishing and pulp-making. The canneries employ several hundred persons of both sexes. The immense forests of spruce are to feed a large pulp factory to supply paper makers in Europe and America. Besides the original purchase money, M. Menier has spent four million dollars. But he has something to show for it:—

There is no doubt that M. Menier, of Paris, has won an immense territory from desolation and has converted it into a productive centre, with all that such a consummation means for civilisation. He has done more. He has proved that it is entirely possible to transplant a number of his fellow countrymen and women from their homes in France to remote and, during certain months of the year, uncongenial, surroundings and with their aid establish a productive community where several companies of Englishmen had experimented for years and failed.

THE IMPERIAL LANGUAGE OF INDIA.

This is the title given by Shaikh Abdul Qadir, B.A., editor of the *Lahore Observer*, to Hindustani, in a paper in the *Asiatic Quarterly Review*. He says this is the only language that can in any sense be regarded as the language of the Indian Empire.

ITS EXTENT.

Of its area he says:—

The part of the country watered by the Jumna and the Ganges is, of course, its stronghold, and its sway is undisputed from Patna to Delhi; but its influence in one form or another extends from Peshawar in the North to Hyderabad in the Deccan, and, even in provincial areas which claim distinct forms of speech for themselves and have literatures of their own, it is not at all rare to find large numbers of people familiar with this Imperial language.

Under the Pax Britannica this area has vastly increased. The language now travels abroad, and is heard in China, in Japan, in England and in America.

ITS TEXTURE.

Its content is not less notable than its extent:—

Though yet in its infancy, it is proving itself capable of interpreting some of the subtlest thoughts of the best writers of English and assimilating some delicate terms of expression which were not long ago regarded beyond the capacity of any modern Oriental language. Its basis is the Sanskrit language, which has a literature superior to some and inferior to none of the ancient languages of man. The superstructure is furnished by literary Persian, which includes the influence of another great classical literature—viz., Arabic.

Its vocabulary has grown since its contact with English, and its style is receiving a strong impress from Western influence.

ITS GROWTH AND LITERATURE.

The Amir of Afghanistan adopted Hindustani language and textbooks in his college at Kabul. Russian military officers of Bukhara are being taught the same language. During the last decade 16,395 books were printed in Hindustani, a greater number than that of any other publication in India. Of the poets who use this language, he says:—

The *Diwans* of Dagh and Amir, and of their illustrious predecessors, Zauq, Ghalib, Atish, Nāsikh, Mir and Saudā, can bear comparison with the verse of some of the best known Persian poets.

Ghalib is the best model of its prose. Its periodical literature shows marked improvement.

THE TRUE KEY TO INDIA.

The writer laments that, though the late Queen made an honest endeavour to understand Hindustani, London possesses no School of Hindustani. The writer makes a strong plea for the study of this language. He says:—

We often hear of the mysterious undercurrents of Indian thought, which the Western rulers of the land cannot penetrate, and which the Oriental is said to carefully hide from them. But the key to that mystery lies before the Western rulers in the literature of the country if they only take it up and try it. At present . . . the official world in India moves in one direction, and the non-official mass of humanity in another. Matters that touch most deeply the thoughts of the people pass unheeded by the members of the ruling body, thus creating a gulf between the Government and the people which can never

be bridged as long as the present indifference to vernacular literature remains, but, on the contrary, is likely to increase with the increased influence of literature which the future promises to bring with it. Once familiar with indigenous literature, you can take part in its development and shape its future course, so far as you may, in accordance with your own views. Leaving it alone, you lose not only a great possibility of intimate touch with the people, but place in their hands a power which may be wielded against the best interests of the Empire for want of any responsible control or guidance.

HENRY V. AND SIR JOHN OLDCASTLE.

In the *English Historical Review* Mr. W. T. Waugh rewrites the story of Sir John Oldcastle. It appears that Sir John was the fourth husband of his third wife, who brought him the Cobham estates and, apparently, a seat in the Upper House. Until 1410 there is no sign that Oldcastle had become a Wyclifite. There is a letter extant, sent in that year by Sir John to the Hussites in Bohemia, congratulating them on their advance in Wyclif. He served Henry IV. and his son with fidelity and distinction. In the year of Henry V.'s accession the Archbishops and other clergy went to the King and charged Sir John with notoriously favouring error and heresy. Mr. Waugh proceeds:—

The King thanked them for the information; but he was not the man to abandon a faithful servant without making an attempt to turn him from error. After reminding Arundel of the close friendship existing between Oldcastle and himself, and of the respect due to one of knightly rank, he asked the Archbishop to delay further action till he had done what he could to turn Oldcastle from the error of his ways. If his attempts should come to nought, he promised to hand the heretic over to the Church and to lend whatever aid the secular arm could afford. The clergy grumbled; but nothing was to be done but to accede to the King's request, and they had to go away and dissolve Convocation with the knowledge that Oldcastle was still at large, and, to all appearance, as prosperous as ever. But through the whole affair, which must have been most disagreeable to him, Henry acted straightforwardly. He did his best to save his friend, but at the same time he felt bound to do his duty by the Church. During the next two months he left no stone unturned in order to lend Oldcastle back to the "fold of Christ." But persuasion proved quite useless. According to the Protestant writers of the sixteenth century, Oldcastle thanked the King for his efforts and declared himself anxious to remain a faithful servant of the Crown, but "the Pope and his clergy he would not obey." No open breach had taken place by the middle of July, for on the 20th of that month Henry undertook by letters patent to pay by Michaelmas, 1414, four hundred marks which were owing to Oldcastle and others. About a month later, however, while Henry was at Windsor, matters came to a crisis. The King, exasperated by what he considered Oldcastle's obstinacy, broke out into fierce invectives against him, and Sir John *plenus diaboli*, refusing to submit to this attack, went off without leave and shut himself up in Cooling Castle. The King promptly wrote to the Archbishop, who was then near Chichester. In his letter Henry put the whole case of Oldcastle in the hands of the ecclesiastical authorities.

Oldcastle, however, shut himself up in Cooling Castle, and refused to obey the Archbishop's summons. How afterwards he was arrested and imprisoned does not appear in the ordinary accounts, but Mr. Waugh finds in Bale, who quoted from an old London document, that Oldcastle went to the King with a declaration of his faith, announcing also that he had appealed to the Pope. The King was much displeased, arrested the knight, and flung him into the Tower.

CAIUS GRACCHUS AND HIS HOUSE OF LORDS.

The present phase of the problem before social reformers eager to improve the condition of the people, yet blocked by an oligarchy in legal power, invests with vivid interest certain notes on Caius Gracchus which W. Warde Fowler contributes to the *English Historical Review* for July. It is generally known that Gracchus first attempted to carry out his brother's agrarian law for the more equitable distribution of land among the people; that then he opened the judiciaries to the equites, or business classes; and that finally he brought forward his proposals for extending the Roman franchise to all the Italians. The policy of his agrarian endeavours convinced him that they could only be made a success by a previous extension of the franchise. But like many a later reformer, Gracchus was faced with the difficulty of getting franchise reform passed through the Senate. It was certainly his aim to destroy the preponderance in the Senate of the great oligarchical families. It is also clear that he admitted to the judiciary charged with the trial of provincial mismanagement the wealthy class of business men and contractors. But this was a poor device for preparing the way to his great scheme of an extended franchise. Mr. Fowler unearths from the Epitomator of Livy's 60th book a statement which makes the reforming career of Gracchus more rational. The Epitomator states that Gracchus passed a law for increasing the 300 Senators by 600 members of equestrian rank. Mr. Fowler says:—

I trust I shall not be thought to be going beyond the bounds of reasonable conjecture if I suggest that what this really means is that he had for a time overruled the Senate itself by his courtesy, eloquence, and indefatigable attention to business; that he had passed with their own consent his law for enlarging their numbers; and that the selection of the new Senators was to be given to one of the consuls of the next year, to himself if he chose to become consul.

Gracchus, unwilling to be made consul, put forward his friend Fannius to act for him; but finally no consul would undertake the work of selection. "The great plan of senatorial reform thus fell through, and instead of it was adopted the far inferior one of putting the equites into the Repetundae court, which led to forty years of discord between the two orders." Of the personal aims of Caius Gracchus, Mr. Fowler says:—

If he did anything that seemed unconstitutional, it was done in order to make it possible for him to proceed constitutionally to larger reforms. His great object was to conciliate all classes, to persuade them by the force of his wonderful personality to support him in saving the State.

This is really as far as his demagogism ever went; it also helps us to answer the question whether he aimed at personal power. What is often mistaken for personal ambition is the confidence that a leader has in his own capacity to lead. He sees that his colleagues or rivals are short-sighted; blind to dangers, inert; he feels a boundless capacity for work, ability to steer the vessel, goodwill towards all members of the State, hope for the future; but he is none the less distrusted, none the less accused of aiming at personal predominance. Both the distrust and the accusation may be in some degree justified; but the secret spring of action within the man,

which drives him on to take so much upon himself, is not a sordid desire to bend his fellows to his will, or to enjoy the external trappings of power, but an earnest longing for free space to exercise his own constructive genius to the advantage of his fellow citizens.

NORWAY IN REVIVAL.

The national life of Norway seems to be asserting itself very vigorously at present. Its resolve to part company with Sweden is only one sign of the new movement. In the *London Quarterly Review* Mr. John Beveridge records a great religious awakening. He entitles his article, "A Rift in Norwegian Lutheranism." The influences from which it emanates have spread over the successive quarters of last century. In the first, Hauge, a self-taught peasant, held great revival meetings, which roused and purified the religious life of the peasantry. In the second quarter Bishop Grundtvig did for the clergy and upper classes what Hauge had done for the lower. Professor Johnson, in the third quarter, revived the Lutheranism of the seventeenth century. He was a great theologian and fervid evangelist. The last quarter is noted for the liberalising of Norwegian religion under Professor Petersen. At the present time the battle between the old rigidity and the new freedom rages round Johannes Ording, who might be placed amongst the Neo-Kantians and Ritschlians, and who is candidate for the chief Theological Chair in Norway. There is said to be in Norway a growing dissatisfaction with the stereotyped old Lutheran theology. There is also a breaking away from the German influence which has been dominant in Norway ever since the Reformation. The influence of the English-speaking world is increasingly evident. The writer says:—

Only within the last half-century have any of the Free Churches obtained a footing in the land. Now, however, the Free Lutherans (Presbyterians), Methodists (Episcopal), Baptists and Congregationalists are all doing splendid evangelistic work. Many local revivals of religion have taken place as the result of their operations; and the emissaries and agents of the Norwegian Home Mission, copying Free Church methods and zeal, have likewise done much for the deepening of religious life and the spread of the gospel. The converts in these revivals have turned for their devotional reading to this country, and the books of Spurgeon and Meyer, Professors Henry Drummond and James Stalker, Drs. G. Matheson, J. R. Macduff, and many others have had a great effect in deepening the dissatisfaction with Lutheran theology. The people have come to see that for regeneration, penitence and faith are required; and if conversion is needed for salvation, then it is not sufficient to rely on baptismal grace.

The theological controversies, in which the whole press of the country has participated, have led people back to the Bible, and a revival of religion is now taking place almost unparalleled in the experience even of the oldest preachers in the country. The revival is associated with the name of Albert Lunde, a Lutheran Baptist layman. For months the largest hall in Christiania, with a sitting accommodation of 5000, has been crowded nightly. Multitudes have been converted. The evangelical ministers of the city and the Secretary of State for the Church have attended the gatherings and taken part in them. The bishop has given permission for the lay evangelist, anabaptist though he is, to preach in the parish pulpits, and for revival services to be held in the churches. At these, Methodist lay preachers and others are allowed to take part, a toleration never known before, and in strange contrast to the persecution of Hauge exactly a hundred years ago. And from all parts of the country come reports of similar awakening.

UNDER THE FAR EASTERN QUESTION.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE WAR?

Major-General Wilson, in the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, discusses the possible settlement of political affairs in the Far East. He points out that at the close of the Boxer outbreak all the Powers were acting in concert with each other, and the writer is convinced that if the concert had been continued, peace would have been ensured, and the principle of Chinese independence and equal opportunity for trade for all foreign Powers. He holds it certain that Japan sought a *modus vivendi* with Russia, but failed; even made proposals for a friendly alliance, but was rejected. When it was rejected the Japanese turned towards Great Britain, who received them with open arms. The writer proceeds:—

This treaty was signed on January 30th, 1902, and became known to the world about March 1st following. That it broke the concert of the Powers cannot now be doubted. It changed the situation materially and made it certain that war would follow at no distant day. Indeed, it is generally believed by people who do not, in such great matters, yield to their sympathies, that but for this treaty Japan would not have begun war when she did. If this is so, it is evident that the blame, if any exists, must rest equally on Great Britain and Japan, and that in the end the consequences will probably be divided between them according to their vulnerability and the power of Russia.

Discussing the probable terms of peace, the writer says of the Japanese:—

They will probably stay on the continent this time, come what may. And this makes a permanent disturbance of the balance of power in Eastern Asia. It brings about a state of "unstable equilibrium." It inaugurates a new epoch in the history of mankind. It becomes an encouragement to every Asiatic people. It means Asia for the Asiatics. It means that the white man is no longer to dominate the yellow man. It means that the period of spoliation has come to an end. It means that Japan is awake. Finally, it means that China must also awake, and that the two will awaken all Asiatic mankind. It makes Japan the hegemon—the ruling people of the Asiatic races—and will surely turn every element of discontent in Asia towards her for instruction and guidance.

From which it appears that Great Britain, in stepping aside from the concert of Powers and making a separate treaty with Japan, has become responsible for the war and all its consequences, among the rest the raising of this cry for the Asiatics, which will necessarily make trouble for her in all her Asiatic dominions.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA VERSUS JAPAN.

In the same *Annals* Mr. J. H. Hammond, of New York, discusses American commercial interests in the Far East in a way which forms a fitting sequel to Major-General Wilson's forecast. He says that Japan's suzerainty over Korea, and possibly Manchuria, will render her the most formidable competitor of the United States in the Far East. He proceeds:—

America's interests in this respect will undoubtedly run counter to those of Japan. Japan is the one nation, as I view it, which can compete with us for commercial supremacy in that part of the world. The contest will undoubtedly be a bitter one, not only because of our conflicting commercial interests, but it will be aggravated by those racial antipathies even now agitating our Pacific

Coast States. In that section there is a strong movement to extend the principle of the Chinese Exclusion Act so as to include Japan also in its provisions. Retaliation will naturally follow on the part of Japan, who will have it in her power to obstruct our trade with the Orient, for she will not show the same unprotesting submission as has China hitherto.

In any case, he predicts, whether by aid of an indemnity from Russia or from other sources, the Japanese are certain to secure themselves by a very powerful navy. What this means for America the writer proceeds to state:—

Their naval preparedness will require that we also shall keep powerful squadrons on the Pacific. True, the completion of the Panama Canal will make our entire navy more mobile. Still, we are now vulnerable in the Pacific at Manila and Honolulu, and strong Pacific squadrons will be our policy of insurance as the outcome of the Japanese victories. And not only must we ourselves build fresh fleets, we must cultivate the closest relations possible with that other power which has also great Pacific possessions to protect—from Tasmania and Sydney to Puget Sound; from Singapore and Hong Kong to Wei-hai-wei.

The war involves then that we, and Great Britain also, must maintain formidable naval forces, with strong Pacific bases, and that the most intimate relations must characterize the diplomacy of the two great English-speaking races.

The English admiral, Chichester, said at Manila to the admiral of another fleet, "Only Admiral Dewey knows what I should do in a certain contingency." That, perhaps, without any formal alliance, must be the unbroken relationship between the American and British admiralities.

Putting the two articles together, the whirligig of time seems likely to bring about strange revenges if the British alliance with Japan be proved to have led to the war, to the ascendancy of Japan in Asia and to an Anglo-American alliance against Japan to thwart her intended ascendancy in the Pacific.

A MAGNIFICENT PORTRAIT BY TITIAN.

In the August number of the *Burlington Magazine* Mr. Roger E. Fry draws attention to a magnificent portrait by Titian of his friend Pietro Aretino, the famous writer. The portrait has come from the Chigi Palace at Rome, and has hitherto been known only to a few students.

According to Milanese, Titian painted Aretino six times. Probably the portrait which is now attracting so much attention was the one once in Marcolini's possession. Marcolini used to say that Titian painted it in three days, and Mr. Fry thinks this no impossible. He says:—

The portrait has a note of intimacy and spontaneity which well agrees with the idea of its being such a rapid rendering of a man struck off while the inspiration of some happy accident of pose and lighting on the familiar features lasted—a work done entirely among friends without any reference to the outside world, without any pose or after thought. . . . Analysis here gives place to wonder at the inscrutable quality of the result.

It is suggested that the work should be acquired for the nation. Here, then, is a noble opportunity for a public-spirited, art-loving millionaire. Titian, at seventy, concludes Mr. Fry, was so different from Titian at twenty-five, and both were such supreme masters that the scheme of acquiring this portrait for the nation should not be overruled on the ground that we already possess a noble early example of his work in portraiture.

EVIDENCE AS TO REINCARNATION.

STARTLING EVIDENCE BY COLONEL DE ROCHAS.

The July number of the *Annals of Psychical Science* opens with what, in many respects, is the most startling and amazing paper published for many a long day in the metapsychical press. Hitherto there has been a lamentable lack of evidence as to the truth of the doctrine of reincarnation. If the experiments reported by Colonel de Rochas in the paper entitled "The Regression of Memory" can be relied upon, it would seem that we are on the verge of a scientific demonstration of the truth of the doctrine.

THE REVIVAL OF MEMORIES.

Colonel de Rochas begins his paper thus:—

It is known that in certain cases, and especially during the last moments of life, the memory of the past returns, often with intensity and remarkable precision. For some years I have been able to establish that the phenomenon could be experimentally brought about in certain subjects by putting them to sleep by means of longitudinal passes; in this way they can be made to retrace, to go back over, every phase of their existence.

When, by means of transversal passes the subject is brought back to his normal state, he goes through the same phases, this time in the order in which they really took place. In this way he returns to his actual age, whilst, by the opposite process, he becomes young. It has been possible to verify that the souvenirs thus awakened were exact, and that the subjects took, successively, the personalities corresponding to their age.

The startling discovery which he has now made is that it is also possible to revive memories of previous incarnations.

THE SUBJECT AND HER ASTRAL BODY.

The experiments were begun on the suggestion of Mrs. Besant in December, 1904. The subject was Mlle. Marie Mayo, the daughter of a French engineer, who spent a part of his life in constructing railways in the East, and who died there. She was, until the age of nine years, brought up at Beirut (Syria), where she was taught to read and write in Arabic; she was then brought to France and placed under the care of an aunt who lives in Provence.

By means of longitudinal passes Colonel de Rochas puts her to sleep and passes her through the first state of lethargy into somnambulism, and then into the third state of lethargy, where—

she exteriorises herself, and feels my sensations even when I do not touch her, provided I do not go too far away [fourth state.] She commences to see a blue phantom form itself to her left. In her fifth state she sees a red phantom on her right.

When her astral body is completely exteriorised it detaches itself from the physical body, and she sees, about one yard away towards her left, a bi-coloured blue and red phantom joined to her physical body by a fluidic cord of the thickness of a finger.

I produce the waking state by means of transversal passes. The astral body enters again into the physical body without dividing itself into two, into a red phantom and a blue phantom.

The astral emanation dissolves in different substances according to the psychic state of the subject. The general solvent is water; but silk absorbs this emanation in persons whose spirit is already evolved, and does not allow it to radiate.

When Colonel de Rochas asked her to designate the spot where her *spirit* is, she replied, with a little hesitation, that it is like a white flame, like a

luminous finger, between her present body and her tiny astral body.

THE MODUS OPERANDI.

The astral body assumes the shape at the period at which the real body is asked to live over again. Colonel de Rochas says:—

In proportion as Mayo becomes younger in her present life, she sees her astral body assume a progressively younger form. She perceives the face and hands fairly distinctly; the rest of the body is much more indistinct.

I ask her how old she is; she replies eighteen years. I tell her to return to the age of sixteen; she sees her present body transform itself accordingly; likewise for fourteen, twelve and ten years of age.

When she is ten years old I ask her where she lives. She replies "Marseilles"; which was true, and of which I was not aware.

At eight years of age, she is at Beirut, which is still true. She remembers the people who frequented her home. I ask her how *Bonjour* is said in Turkish, she replies *Salamalee*, which she has forgotten in her waking state.

At 4 years old, she is again at Marseilles.

At 2 years old she is at Cuges in Provence [exact].

At one year old she can no longer speak; she contents herself with looking at me and replying "yes" or "no" by nodding her head.

Further still into the past, "she is nothing more" [*elle n'est plus rien*]. She feels that she exists, and that is all.

Further back still, she is all "in the grey," and remembers having another existence.

THE PROCESS OF INCARNATION.

Having got his subject to go back beyond birth, it occurred to the experimenters to see if they could revive the memory of her previous existence:—

I make her go back progressively into the past up to the age of six . . . four . . . three . . . to the moment of her birth . . . in her mother's womb . . . further back still. She tells me that something impelled her to reincarnate and that she came down to her mother when the latter was *enceinte*.

Mayo confirms the fact that she [her astral body] only enters her body [physical] a little while before birth, and then only partly. Before that she is not in the tiny body but around her mother. Yet she begins to feel some sensations of one and the other; when she comes into the world she has one very clear sensation, that of breathing. She says, "My astral body took form when the umbilical cord was cut."

HER LAST INCARNATION.

The subject, being asked to go further back before she entered into her mother's body, says that she was then in the grey, having come there as the result of the suicide of her previous incarnation, Lina:—

Lina was the daughter of a fisherman in Brittany; she married at twenty; her husband was also a fisherman; his name was Yvon; she does not remember his family name. She had one child, who died at the age of two; her husband perished in a shipwreck. In a fit of despair she threw herself into the sea from the top of a precipice. Her body was eaten by fishes. She felt nothing at the moment, but after death she rose up into the air. She there saw luminous beings, but she was not permitted to speak to them. In this state she did not suffer and did not grow weary; that one is able to return to earth. She tried, but tried in vain, to find her husband and her child. She was neither happy nor unhappy.

When the subject lived over again the life of Lina, she went through the pangs of childbirth and the agonies of drowning.

HER INCARNATION AS A MAN.

Colonel de Rochas then made his subject go back to the period beyond Lina's birth. She said:—

She is in the "dark." She suffers and cannot explain the kind of suffering; it is not a physical suffering, it is

something like remorse. She remembers quite well having lived in the time of Louis XVIII. when she was a man named Charles Mauville. He began public life as a clerk in a Ministerial office at Paris. [I try in vain to obtain the precise localisation of this office and the minister's name.] At that moment people fought constantly in the streets; he himself killed some people, and he took pleasure in killing; he was a wicked man. People had their heads cut off in public thoroughfares. When he was fifty years old he fell ill and left the office. He died soon afterwards. He is able to follow his funeral.

HER PREVIOUS INCARNATION AS A LADY.

The memory of the subject is then pushed back to the childhood of Mauville, and back still further. Mauville asserts that—

Before his birth, he is in the "dark," and suffers; he is tormented by spirits whom he sees shining. Before this, she was a lady whose husband was a gentleman attached to the Court; her name was Madeleine de Saint-Marc. At the moment when I question her for the first time, she is twenty-five years of age, she is pretty,

was married to a courtier, Gaston de Saint-Marc. She goes to Versailles and speaks familiarly of the King, his Ministers, and his mistresses.

She has known Mdlle. de Lavallière, who was very much in sympathy with her; she hardly knows Madame de Montespan. Madame de Maintenon displeased her.

She went to church to hear Bossuet, and furiously refused to grow older. But,

continuing the transversal passes, I bring her to forty-five years; she dies of consumption; I witness a short death scene, and she enters into the "dark."

YET ANOTHER INCARNATION AS A CHILD.

Colonel de Rochas then tried to push her still further back. He says:—

I succeeded, in fact, in bringing Mayo back to the state of a child who died quite young; but the tension appearing too great, I did not persist.

Here, however, we have a circumstantial account in detail of three distinct previous incarnations, obtained by a hypnotised subject under test conditions by an expert researcher.

IF——?

Colonel De Rochas says:—

If we could prove that the personalities "played" by subjects had really lived, we should have a proof of very great force in favour of the survival of the soul and of its successive reincarnations.

Unfortunately that proof has not been obtained.

All that he can say is that the circumstances described are not improbable. In other cases anachronisms occur natural enough, considering that the revived memory uses the familiar terms of contemporary life to explain its recollections. Colonel De Rochas says:—

Are we to assimilate these phenomena to mere dreams? Certainly not. There is in them a constancy, a regularity, which we do not find in ordinary dreams.

The vista of bewildering possibilities which this opens up in theology, in history, is appalling. I never wished to be hypnotised before; but if I could thereby read the story of my pilgrimage across the ages, the temptation would be very great.

IS WAR BECOMING LESS DEADLY.

DO THE FACTS REFUTE M. BLOCH?

In the *Annals of the American Academy* for July General T. H. Bliss, discussing the important elements in modern land combats, contrasts Professor Bloch's "Future of War" with the facts of the recent campaign. He gives a table of the principal battles fought from the beginning of the Seven Years' War in the eighteenth century up to and including the battle of Mukden in the twentieth. He summarises the results as follows:—

In the twelve principal battles of the Seven Years' War the average losses were—victors 14 per cent., defeated 1 per cent.

During the Napoleonic epoch an average of twenty-two battles give victors 12 per cent. loss, defeated 19 per cent. The average loss in four principal battles in the Crimean war was for the victors 10 per cent., for the defeated 17 per cent.

The average of four principal actions in the Franco-Austrian War of 1859 gives for the victors 8 per cent. loss for the defeated 8.5 per cent.

In twelve principal battles of the Civil War the losses of the Union Army amounted to 19.7 per cent. and of the Confederate armies to 19.6 per cent.

The average of six principal actions in the Austro-Prussian War of 1866, gives for the victors 7 per cent. for the defeated 9 per cent.

The average of eight principal actions of the first period of the Franco-Prussian War of 1870 gives for the victors 10 per cent., for the defeated 9 per cent. The average of three principal actions in the second period of the Franco-German War gives for the victors 2.5 per cent., for the defeated 3.5 per cent.

In fourteen battles in the present Russo-Japanese War (excluding the siege of Port Arthur) the average loss was for the Russians 9.5 per cent., for the Japanese 4.6 per cent.

From these suggestions he concludes that there is a steady tendency to decrease in the battle percentage of loss, so much so that the total battle loss percentage in some of the more important battles in the present war is less than the hourly loss in many previous battles. This diminution in the deadliness of war is traced (1) to the gradual disappearance of the individual duel. In ancient battles no man played his part properly unless he made a hit on the body of an antagonist. In a modern battle it requires the combined efforts of many men through a long day's fight to make a hit upon the body of one antagonist. He notes (2) that there is a tendency to increasing concentration of energy on the battlefield, as shown by increased numbers of combatants, and this increase in concentration is one of the causes of decrease in loss. It was the dispersion of the combatants over a vast extent of country that made the American Civil War so much more sanguinary. (3) Modern wounds are more frequently healed. The modern bullet is humane. (4) The old firearm at close range, against close formation, was naturally more deadly than the more rapidly fired guns of to-day discharged at a greater distance against extended formation. (5) In older battles, as at Waterloo, only a mile parted Wellington from Napoleon. Defeat meant immediate pursuit and greater loss. Now, at Mukden, the opposing commanders were from twenty-five to thirty miles apart, and before the reserves of the victors could begin pursuit the vanquished could arrange a fairly orderly retreat.

THE POLITICS OF THE THERMOMETER.

IS HEAT INCOMPATIBLE WITH LIBERTY?

The last number of the *Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute* contains a full report of the paper read by Professor Alleyne Ireland before the Colonial Institute, on "The British Empire in the East," and the discussion following thereupon. Professor Ireland, whose contributions to the *Times* on the subject of the administration of the topics have excited much attention, has been employed for the last two or three years in investigating the condition of the tropical dependencies of all nations on a commission from the University of Chicago. The gist of Professor Ireland's paper is that heat is incompatible with liberty, that self-government becomes impossible when the mercury climbs above a certain point in the tube of the thermometer, and that the heat-belt of the world can never be governed decently excepting when under the more or less despotic control of nations born in cooler regions.

THE HEAT-BELT OF THE WORLD.

Professor Alleyne Ireland remarked:—

The first point which impresses the observer when he considers the British Empire in the Far East is that all the territories comprised in it lie within the great heat-belt which girdles the earth between the northern and southern parallels of 30 degrees.

The whole of our Far Eastern Empire is under the direct political control of the Mother Country; and we do not find in it a single dependency in which the control of affairs rests unreservedly in the hands of an elected legislature. If we wish to discover this form of government within the British Empire we must go outside the heat-belt—to the Cape, to Australia, to Canada.

This by itself is sufficiently striking; but if we enlarge the field of our inquiry we find that what is true of the Far East is true of practically the whole of Africa and of the whole of America, in so far as those continents lie within the heat-belt.

HOW THE HEAT AFFECTS POLITICS.

In the discussion that followed, one speaker, referring to the influence of heat on the teaching and governing classes in India, said:—

You find that their life is restricted by climate in a way which Europeans can hardly realise. There is far less free intercourse between them. I will give you a simple illustration. In going round India, inquiring into the operations of the universities and colleges, I was greatly struck by the isolation of the colleges. You found institutions in the same town all very much of the same class doing good work, which appeared to know nothing of one another, and to have no association one with the other. The explanation is, I believe, simply that the climate makes it impossible to go about. When you have got into your own house in India you may come out for a strictly limited period of exercise, but you are not inclined to walk even half a mile down the street and talk to your neighbours about anything.

To this same malignant influence of excessive heat, Professor Ireland seems to attribute the fact that

Representative institutions have proved a complete failure within the heat-belt. . . . Now, with the single exception of the Republic of Hayti, there is not a Government in tropical or in sub-tropical America which is an independent native institution or which includes a true representation of the natives.

Hayti is no great success, and among other Governments the most successful are those which are least Republican:—

It is a most striking fact that for every revolution which has occurred in Europe within historic times we can find a dozen in each tropical country. The tropical revolutions have never had any other real aim than to transfer from one party to another control of the corrupt and oppressive agencies of a despotic power.

THE HOTTER THE COUNTRY THE MORE DESPOTIC ITS GOVERNMENT.

There seems to be a natural connection between Tory principles and excessive heat. The more infernal the temperature the more impossible is it to apply Liberal principles of government. This is not due to European intermeddling. It is to be noted in every tropical country long before the European invasion. Professor Ireland refers to Burma as an illustration of that fact. He says:—

For centuries, stretching back beyond the time when England was a province of the Roman Empire, the people of Burma were free to develop enlightened institutions; all they had to show at the end was a despotism strong in every element of oppression, formidable in everything which contributed to the unhappiness of the people; but weak and inefficient alike in maintaining decent order within its frontiers and in protecting itself by diplomacy or by war against foreign aggression. The Malay Peninsula affords an illustration no less striking of what native rule means for the natives of a tropical country. Here again the form of government evolved through uninfluenced native activity was purely despotic. There seems to be no ground whatever for a belief that if the natives of the tropics were given more time, they would improve their governmental methods and adopt the principle of true representation.

EXPLOITATION AN ECONOMIC NECESSITY.

Professor Ireland says:—

The abolition of the native administrations is a fact within the domain of political history, but the causes of the fact must be sought in the field of economics.

First, there is the effort to protect life and property; then we see the establishment of courts of justice; this is followed by the making of roads; and this in turn by the building of railways, the improvement of harbours, the laying of telegraph lines and submarine cables; and so on through a whole series of acts traceable to the common origin of economic necessity.

To put the matter in a brief formula: in tropical areas the colonial problem as between nation and nation, the colonial problem as between each nation and its own dependencies, and the colonial problem as between each dependent Government and its own sphere of activity, has always been a problem in the domain of economics. Or, to put it even more concisely, the problem of the control and development of tropical dependencies alike in its international, in its national, and in its internal aspects rests, and always has rested, upon economic foundations.

THE STRUGGLE FOR LIFE AND FREE WILL

Professor Ireland maintains that—

as economic pressure and Christian morality have been at the root of political progress in Europe, it is useless to expect that there can be any natural growth of political activity in tropical countries until economic pressure and the idea of free-will take the place of economic ease and the philosophy of fatalism. For although the suffering, the stress, and the anxiety produced by economic pressure are the most apparent reasons for man's efforts to secure relief, they are, in fact, founded in a deeper cause. It is the threat that man's growing conviction of economic helplessness will destroy his sense of free-will and thus make him a moral as well as an economic slave, which causes him to struggle so violently in the mesh of his economic environment. In this struggle he is sustained by all the teachings of the Christian religion, for without the idea of free-will Christianity would be an empty creed.

THE AMERICANISATION OF THE WORLD.

WHERE UNCLE SAM HAS BEATEN JOHN BULL.

The current number of the *Annals of the American Academy* is devoted almost entirely to the discussion by a number of able writers of the position of the United States in the world.

WHAT AMERICA HAS ALREADY DONE.

Mr. Seth Low, who leads off, thus describes what the United States—although as but yet in their swaddling clothes—have done to influence the world and lead the other nations in the path of civilisation:—

The refusal of the United States to pay further tribute to the Bey of Tripoli one hundred years ago led the other nations to follow it in putting down that abuse. Its attitude in the war of 1812 put an end to the impressionment of sailors upon the ocean, not for itself alone but for all nations. Its influence in favour of the rights of neutrals has led to a great extension of those rights; and, in the matter of the settlement of international disputes by arbitration, it has been easily the leader among the nations. In successful wars with foreign countries, it has set the example of paying for foreign territory conquered by its arms, instead of demanding an indemnity; and in returning the indemnity received from Japan for the Shimonoseki affair, because it thought such a payment essentially unjust, it has set an example of idealism in its relation to other nations of which its people may well be proud. More recently, its attitude to China has been uniformly generous, and in Cuba it has made a neighbouring people free at great expense to itself in blood and treasure.

WHAT AMERICANS ARE GOING TO DO.

Mr. Loomis, the Assistant Secretary of State, writing on the attitude of the United States towards other American Powers, says:—

In short, I think the lessons of history teach us that a nation cannot be rich in the good things of this world and poor spiritually without at the same time sowing the seeds of decay and dissolution. Neither in the Orient nor in the Caribbean are we seeking to acquire fresh territory or unfair commercial advantages. To many of us who have had to give close practical consideration to these matters, and to deal with specific cases, it seems plain that no picture of our future is complete which does not contemplate and comprehend the United States as the dominant power in the Caribbean Sea.

Professor Ireland, in his paper read before the Royal Colonial Institute, anticipates with alarm the influence which the application of American principles to the Philippines will have on the British Empire in Asia. He says:—

Any radical step in the direction of throwing political control into the hands of the masses in the Philippine Islands cannot fail to react upon native opinion in our own dependencies; and that, as a matter of fact, this very step is going to be taken in less than two years' time.

Professor Johnson, of the University of Pennsylvania, writing on the Responsibilities of International Leadership, says:—

Our ultimate economic leadership on the American continents is assured. How is this to affect our economic policy? It can hardly fail to compel us to modify our tariff policy. We must couple economic and political leadership. The political leadership of the United States in North and South America is an obligation which the United States cannot avoid, and the majority of the people of our country have no desire to avoid this obligation. This is what we mean by upholding the Monroe

Doctrine, in which we believe so fully. The time has come when we must either assume large responsibilities as regards Latin America or allow Europe greater freedom in dealing with her international relations with Central and South America.

THE OVERLORDSHIP OF THE CARIBBEAN SEA.

Dr. Talcott Williams proclaims the United States the overlord of the Caribbean Sea. The action taken by President Roosevelt in San Domingo has produced as its first result "an entire round of bonds, issued at one time or another by Governments fronting on the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico, has abruptly advanced, doubling, trebling and quadrupling in quoted value." The Mediterranean of the New World has on its shores a

population of some 30,000,000, occupying 2,000,000 square miles of territory, under 18 flags, 14 independent and 4 colonial. This population, equalling to-day the population of the United States in 1860, whose joint territory is twice as large as that country east of the Mississippi, presents essentially one homogeneous problem.

Nearly one-half the population of Spanish America is all tropical, all either Indian, negro or hybrid, with not over five per cent. of its population of a pure European origin. It is true of this entire area and all this population that international tutelage in some shape is inevitable.

JAMAICA AND PORTO RICO: AN OBJECT LESSON.

The most remarkable passage in Dr. Williams's paper is that in which, after discussing the best way in which to cope with the economic bankruptcy of the tropics, he contrasts the American and British methods, as illustrated by the islands of Porto Rico and of Jamaica:—

Nowhere does the contrast between European and American influence in the West Indies appear more clear than when the comparison is made between the best colonial administration known, that in operation under the British flag in Jamaica, and our own policy in Porto Rico. The two islands are of nearly the same size, with nearly equal population, negro and negroid, one English in its admixture of white blood and the other Spanish. They lie side by side, substantially alike in resources, climate, soil and markets. Where British administration provides roads, over which the people who pay for them with their labour walk barefoot, our policy has been to provide schools. Porto Rico after seven years has twice the relative attendance in school of Jamaica sixty-five years after emancipation. The high peace and order of Jamaica is secured by a police force whose command is English. In Porto Rico we have sought to develop a constabulary to be in the end under native command. Pensions to English office-holders are a heavy charge in Jamaica. In Porto Rico the training of teachers is conspicuous in the budget. Higher education is unsupported in Jamaica. The island is intellectually dependent. In Porto Rico our educational policy moves towards higher institutions of learning and a university. Jamaica pays for a garrison, Porto Rico has no such charge to meet. Self-government is restricted in Jamaica. It is carried to the verge of safety in Porto Rico. The English taxation aids the planter. Ours the smaller occupier. Their taxes make food dear for the man. Ours cheapen it. Their revenue system taxes occupation. Our taxes are laid on property. Jamaica is treated like an island always to be in leading strings. Porto Rico is under preparation for increasing responsibilities. Immediate prosperity is greater in Jamaica. The future holds more for Porto Rico. Our policy doubtless has the inevitable disturbance of dynamic development. English administration the calm and the arrest of static conditions.

If this be so, the cession of Jamaica to the United States is only a question of time, and possibly only a short time. But the Americans have not been in Porto Rico long enough to enable us to regard the question as settled.

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE IN RHODESIA.

THE ADVICE OF A NEW QUARTERLY MAGAZINE.

Mr. Percy Lindley last month began to edit a very smartly-got-up quarterly magazine entitled the *Rhodesia Review*. He thus explains in his "Foreword" why he has undertaken this task:—

THE AIM OF THE "RHODESIA REVIEW."

At the outset this Review will deal with the commercial rather than the administrative position. The Chartered Company has done, at a cost, a great administrative work in record time.

Financially, the country is almost at a standstill. The mines do not pay and never can pay, on existing capitals, under present conditions. If non-dividend companies were dealt with every mine but one in the country would be shut down, and most parent Development Companies go into liquidation to-morrow. Half, at least, of shareholders' millions put into mining is lost.

There can be little further development until reform places mining on a commercial footing, restores confidence, and loosens public purse-strings again. To make more money in joint-stock ventures, mining or farming, under present London direction, is casting good money after bad. The immediate commercial needs of Rhodesian mining are—new measures, new men. The bulk of Rhodesian Boards have little to show but broken promises and bankrupt balance-sheets. Till company business is directed by business Boards there is no hope for the shareholder, and little for the settler. For with mines shut down, business shutters in Rhodesia go up. Farmer and trader, as yet, look mainly to the mines for markets.

No large land settlement scheme is justified until the mining and land-owning companies are run on commercial lines. Rhodesia has practically to start again.

In a private letter to me, Mr. Lindley explains that "the point I want to emphasise is that Northern Rhodesia is now being exploited by the promoter in the same ruinous way, from the shareholders' point of view, as Southern Rhodesia."

MORE GOLD THE LESS PROFIT!

In an open letter addressed to Mr. Beit, Mr. Lindley sets forth the present parlous state of Rhodesia mines:—

The annual gold output is now well over a million sterling, while the total dividends earned do not pay London directors' fees and office expenses. The outlook, dismal enough for shareholders, is worse, if possible, for the country they finance.

Of some two hundred registered companies, but one returns a dividend from gold won. Of these companies, about fifty per cent. have lost their working capital or are idle. Not half-a-dozen can ever pay a dividend until they wipe off their capital by anything from one-half to three-fourths. Since gold was first mined under the Charter in 1893 only two mines have earned dividends. The more gold produced, the worse the shareholders' plight. The monthly gold output, now some 25,000 ounces, should shortly be 50,000 ounces. But every gold increase merely proves there is no possible profit for the shareholder. He sees his share values steadily shrinking and his capital vanishing, helped by ruinous schemes of "reconstruction" and "amalgamation." Existing capitals and present management make dividends impossible. And mining shares are becoming mere counters in Stock Exchange gambles.

The want of Rhodesia is money, for mining. But under present London direction Rhodesian mining is an open sieve. Rhodesian gold costs more to win than it is worth. Before shareholders part with more money they have a right to insist on new management.

SUGGESTED REFORMS.

What then must be done? Here is Mr. Lindley's advice:—

If there is to be reform it must come from the Government—the Chartered Company. The Company, it is urged, must first take stock and prepare to deal with its working partners, the moribund partners, frittering the remnants of their capital or loans in fixed charges and office expenses.

This stock-taking should, it is said, be given to a committee of mining, land, and financial experts—independent,

of course, of the groups running the companies, and stifled by business men from the general body of shareholders. The Chartered Company could afford all necessary information at the start, and by their direct and indirect interest, force the companies to come to terms when a market value of their holdings, never yet assessed, is known.

Till the air is cleared by wholesale enforced liquidation or sound business reconstruction, under new directors there can be no renewed confidence in Rhodesian joint-stock concerns.

Things must be pretty bad when the Special Commissioner of the *Economist* can write this sentence:—

I go about the world looking for mines which are worth buying into. I would laugh if anyone asked me to-day to buy into a Rhodesian mine, for there is hardly a mine in the country that shows ore reserves equal to more than 1 per cent. of its capitalisation.

A GREAT BOOK-COLLECTOR.

JEAN GROLIER.

The July number of the *Art Workers' Quarterly* publishes an interesting article, by Mr. C. Ainsworth Mitchell, on Ancient Bookbindings. Incidentally it gives some information respecting Jean Grolier. Mr. Mitchell writes:—

The most celebrated of the early Italian binders was Aldus Manutius, the printer of Venice, in whose workshop was probably produced much of the work that subsequently made the name of Grolier known throughout Europe. It is questionable whether Aldus was himself a binder, and it is more than likely that the work was done by unknown Italian artists and gilders, some of whom were possibly induced by Grolier to settle in France.

Jean Grolier, Vicomte d'Aguisy, one of the greatest collectors of books, held an official position in Italy during the early part of his life, and it was largely owing to him that the Italian style of binding first became fashionable in France. The characteristic simple designs on Grolier's books with their motto, "Io Grolierii et Amicorum," are too well known to need description.

Grolier spent the last twenty years of his life in France and died in 1565, in Paris, leaving a library of some 300 volumes, of which less than 400 are now known to be in existence.

PAINTERS' ARCHITECTURE.

Mr. Paul Waterhouse begins, in the *Art Journal* for August, a series of articles on Painters' Architecture. He writes:—

One of the greatest differences between ancient and modern subject-painting is the generous recognition by the ancients of architecture's claim to representation. The painters of the early Italian schools not only saw what an opportunity painting enjoyed in the exposition of architecture, but they also recognised the appropriateness of stately architectural surroundings to the noble subject to which they devoted their craft.

The Italian took refuge neither in ignorance nor in archæology. He designed; and design, in architecture means not the spontaneous production of new forms, but the intelligent combination by a trained mind of forms that the world has learned to love, or the modification of those forms in a degree which will prove acceptable to other trained minds.

As examples, Mr. Waterhouse cites "Annunciations" by Crivelli and Fra Angelico, and works by Botticelli, Fra Filippo Lippi, and Domenico Ghirlandaio.

TRIUMPHANT ASIA.

THE JAPANESE VICTORY AND ITS RESULTS.

The *Atlantic Monthly* for August sees in the victory of Admiral Togo, notice to quit from Hong Kong. "What Japan will demand for herself, in all essential particulars, she will demand for her neighbours."

WHAT ABOUT HONG KONG?

The era of aggression, unjust exactions of so-called indemnities, and arbitrary seizures of territory, will be ended for ever. This hardly need be said, but it is of such immense importance that it must be given place here. Russia must get out of Manchuria, and stay out. Further than this, the Tsar must abandon his dream of empire upon the Pacific. In like manner, France must cast aside that secret scheme of hers—the scheme of acquirement of the entire southern tier of Chinese provinces, by which she has hoped to rival Great Britain in her Indian empire. Germany will recognise the limit to any further expansion of her colony at Chiao Cho in North China. Great Britain will doubtless return Wei Hai Wei, seized by her when Russia took possession of Port Arthur, to its rightful owner. And it is not beyond the bounds of belief that Hong Kong, for years the greatest smuggling depôt in the world, may eventually be given back to China, from whom it was wrested at the conclusion of the first Opium War.

"It must constantly be kept in mind that this is not merely a war between Japan and Russia." It is a war of Asia, fighting for the rights of Asiatics, against the aggression of Europe.

A NEW ANGLO-JAPANESE TREATY.

The *Quarterly Review* ruefully contemplates the necessity for a new treaty with Japan. The reviewer says:—

A grave decision will, indeed, have to be taken when the war draws near its end, as to whether we should merely continue the limited alliance with Japan in something like its present form or whether it should be extended into a more or less complete offensive and defensive alliance. The scheme for a direct defence of India by the use of Japanese troops does not attract us, although indirect defence by the despatch of a Japanese expeditionary force against the point of Russian territory nearest to Japan would not be open to the same objection. It is generally assumed that Japan desires a full alliance; but this is far from certain, although she is prepared to send a force to India, at least as a demonstration of her common interest with ourselves. If the British alliance with Japan is to be strengthened, it is to be hoped that care will be taken about its terms.

Our first object must be to keep on good terms with the United States and with France, for which purpose we ought to be free from complete entanglement in an offensive alliance, which, moreover, is opposed to our unbroken practice. This great object, as well as the secondary purpose of retaining an open door in China, we can secure by a limited alliance.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE WAR?

Major-General Wilson, in the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, discusses the possible settlement of political affairs in the Far East. He points out that at the close of the Boxer outbreak all the Powers were acting in concert with each other, and the writer is convinced that if the concert had been continued, peace would have been ensured, and the principle of Chinese independence and equal opportunity for trade for all foreign Powers. He holds it certain that Japan sought a *modus vivendi* with Russia, but failed; even made proposals for a friendly alliance, but was rejected. When it was rejected the Japanese turned towards Great Britain, who received them with open arms. The writer proceeds:—

This treaty was signed on January 30th, 1902, and became known to the world about March 1st following. That it broke the concert of the Powers cannot now be doubted. It changed the situation materially and made it certain that war would follow at no distant day. Indeed, it is generally believed by people who do not, in such great matters, yield to their sympathies, that but for this treaty Japan would not have begun war when she did. If this is so, it is evident that the blame, if any exists, must rest equally on Great Britain and Japan, and that in the end the consequences will probably be divided between them according to their vulnerability and the power of Russia.

Discussing the probable terms of peace, the writer says of the Japanese:—

They will probably stay on the continent this time, come what may. And this makes a permanent disturbance of the balance of power in Eastern Asia. It brings about a state of "unstable equilibrium." It inaugurates a new epoch in the history of mankind. It becomes an encouragement to every Asiatic people. It means Asia for the Asiatics. It means that the white man is no longer to dominate the yellow man. It means that the period of spoliation has come to an end. It means that Japan is awake. Finally, it means that China must also awake, and the two will awaken all Asiatic mankind. It makes Japan the hegemon—the ruling people of the Asiatic races—and will surely turn every element of discontent in Asia towards her for instruction and guidance.

From which it appears that Great Britain, in stepping aside from the concert of Powers and making a separate treaty with Japan, has become responsible for the war and all its consequences, among the rest the raising of this cry of "Asia for the Asiatics," which will necessarily make trouble for her in all her Asiatic dominions.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA VERSUS JAPAN.

In the same *Annals* Mr. J. H. Hammond, of New York, discusses American commercial interests in the Far East in a way which forms a fitting sequel to Major-General Wilson's forecast. He says that Japan's suzerainty over Korea, and possibly Manchuria, will render her the most formidable competitor of the United States in the Far East. He proceeds:—

America's interests in this respect will undoubtedly run counter to those of Japan. Japan is the one nation, as I view it, which can compete with us for commercial supremacy in that part of the world. The contest will undoubtedly be a bitter one, not only because of our conflicting commercial interests, but it will be aggravated by those racial antipathies even now agitating our Pacific Coast States. In that section there is a strong movement to extend the principle of the Chinese Exclusion Act so as to include Japan also in its provisions. Retaliation will naturally follow on the part of Japan, who will have it in her power to obstruct our trade with the Orient, for she will not show the same unprotesting submission as has China hitherto.

In any case, he predicts, whether by aid of an indemnity from Russia or from other sources, the Japanese are certain to secure themselves by a very powerful navy. What this means for America the writer proceeds to state:—

Their naval preparedness will require that we also shall keep powerful squadrons on the Pacific. True, the completion of the Panama Canal will make our entire navy more mobile. Still, we are now vulnerable in the Pacific at Manila and Honolulu, and strong Pacific squadrons will be our policy of insurance as the outcome of the Japanese victories. And not only must we ourselves build fresh fleets, we must cultivate the closest relations possible with that other power which has also great Pacific possessions to protect—from Tasmania and Sydney to Puget Sound; from Singapore and Hong Kong to Wei-hai-wei.

The war involves then that we, and Great Britain also, must maintain formidable naval forces, with strong Pacific

bases, and that the most intimate relations must characterise the diplomacy of the two great English-speaking races.

The English Admiral, Chichester, said at Manila to the admiral of another fleet, "Only Admiral Dewey knows what I should do in a certain contingency." That, perhaps, without any formal alliance must be the unbroken relationship between the American and British admiralities.

Putting the two articles together, the whirligig of time seems likely to bring about strange revenges, if the British alliance with Japan be proved to have led to the war, to the ascendancy of Japan in Asia, and to an Anglo-American alliance against Japan to thwart her intended ascendancy in the Pacific.

A STRONGER POWER IN ASIA THAN JAPAN.

Admirable Melville, writing in the *Annals of the American Academy* on important elements in naval conflicts, supplies another proof that our American kinsmen are by no means contemplating Japanese ascendancy with equanimity. The writer says:—

Just as soon as China recognises the fact, as Japan has done, that the business of modern war simply requires her to subordinate the classic and philosophic teachings of Confucius and Mencius to a thorough knowledge and application of modern sciences, the world may find that there is, perhaps, a stronger power in Asia than even Dai Nippon. The Chinese are patient, faithful, quick to learn, ready to follow a brave leader, and fearless in death. As one contemplates the industrial and military possibilities of these people, it is not a visionary prophecy which foretells that the Tartar, either on his own account or under the tutelage of Japan, may become a military power of such formidable strength as to be capable of asserting her right to enact such reciprocal exclusion laws, against countries which have excluded her citizens, as her people may consider essential to the maintenance of domestic peace and to the development of her manufacturing growth. It may also be possible, that when Japan realises that what she has secured by conquest from Russia can only be held from China by the maintenance of a great standing army in Manchuria, she may turn her eyes southward and behold in the Philippines that which we may then be only too glad to dispose of—a territorial goal which her people may regard as logically within the sphere of her commercial influence.

THE JAPANESE BOOM: A WARNING.

A warning note is uttered by Thomas F. Millard in *Scribner's Magazine* as to the possible fruits of Japan's victory. He does not hesitate to declare that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance was the creation of British antipathy to Russia, and

the alliance was the immediate forerunner of the war. From the moment it was concluded the war was a foregone conclusion, fully determined upon by Japan, no matter what may be asserted to the contrary, and any opinions formed out of other views lead up a blind trail.

He suggests that American sympathy with the Japanese is due to the British channels through which information concerning Japan has principally come. The Japanese censorship, says Mr. Millard, is less liberal than the Russian, yet it entirely escapes the lavish censure heaped upon the Russian. Japan, in fact, he suggests, owes a very large part of her reputation to a carefully-engineered newspaper boom. Against its idealising effect he would warn his countrymen. He says:—

If the average person in America and England now finds himself imbued with an impression that Japan is a miracle among the nations; that her national purposes and ambitions point straight along the path of universal altruism pure and undefiled; that she is generously sacrificing the blood and substance of her people in the cause of right; that the broad interests of humanity and civilisation, in a war unjustly and unexpectedly forced upon her; that the Jap-

anese people are the most patriotic, the most agreeable and the "cutest" ever known; that the Japanese soldier is the bravest the world has ever seen, and his standard of military excellence unattainable by Westerners; if he has somehow gathered all this, and much more of the same sort, it is not at all surprising. Here is the rubbish pile which must be cleared away before any intelligent grasp of the immediate issues of the Far Eastern question may be had.

He says that Japan is ruled by an oligarchy, just as Russia is ruled by an oligarchy. There was a wide difference of opinion concerning the war among Japanese statesmen. He does not hesitate to say:—

The plain truth is that the time is still far off when Japan can be dealt with except as an Oriental nation, and diplomatic intercourse or policy that does not keep this in view runs the risk of committing an error that may be very grave in its consequence.

He bids his countrymen be on their guard against the subtle extension of Japanese demands. The impression is being quietly diffused that the whole of Korea and a third of Manchuria should fall to Japan, under the title of the Liao-tung.

THE COMPETITION FOR "THE CUP OF THE FRENCH ALPS."

The motor-car competition for the Cup of the French Alps, as described in the *Century* by Sterling Heilig, is a very singular sort of contest. As arranged by the Grenoble Syndicat d'Initiative, it is "a race that is not a race":—

Each competitor, when he receives his maps and route-book, has loaned to him a watch with a twenty-four-hour dial, enclosed in a sealed metal case which permits one to wind it without being able to touch its works or modify the positions of its hands. There is nothing to prevent the tourist-racer starting on no matter what circuit at no matter what little village lost in the valley or mountain. The essential thing is that it shall have an hotel-keeper who is one of the time-markers appointed by the Grenoble syndicate.

A list of these timing-hotels is printed in the back of each route-book. The tourist arrives in his automobile. Without putting foot to ground, he hands his watch and route-book to the hotel-man, has his hour of arrival marked, and then starts off, if he desires, to make a tour of the town or choose his hotel. Or he may speed on to the next timing-village, the only limitation being that all must go round the circuit in the indicated direction.

Once a competitor has his date and hour marked as quitting a timing-hotel, he is considered to be racing until his time has been taken as arriving at the next timing-hotel. Then he at once becomes again an ordinary tourist, at liberty to explore the town in an hour, or its environs in a month. When, according to his pleasure, he starts off again to continue the particular circuit, the same time-keeper must mark down the hour of starting on his route-book, according to the sealed watch which he carries, the watch itself being a mere measurer of hours and minutes. And so on, from stretch to stretch and circuit to circuit until the whole eleven circuits be completed.

Another peculiarity of this extraordinary contest is that it is a race in which lost time cannot be made up, in which it would be small use to scorch. All speed over twenty-five kilometres (fifteen miles) per hour will be pitilessly marked down to twenty-five kilometres per hour in the final classification. This Syndicate obtained its first funds fifteen years ago, and since then it has organised its region, created stage lines, constructed hotels on the highest peaks, opened paths, organised circular trips, obtained rapid trains, and has brought about the completion of this network of Alpine roads. Switzerland has nothing grander.

THE PARADOX OF GERMAN POPULATION.

EXPANSION AT HOME, EXTINCTION ABROAD.

Mr. O. Eltzbacher writes in the *Contemporary Review* on the progress of Germany and of Greater Germany, and brings to light a most remarkable contrast in the movement of German population. Germany has increased its population from forty millions in 1870 to sixty millions in 1900, an advance of 50 per cent. During the last ten years it has added 15,000 people per million of inhabitants every year; Great Britain only 9400, and France 1700. While the increase of population in many other nations is becoming smaller and smaller, it has become in Germany greater and greater. The writer says:—

The proud boast of the Pan-Germans that it is the destiny of the German race to rule the world would appear to be correct, were it not for a singular phenomenon which, so far, has remained almost unobserved. Whilst the 60,000,000 Germans in Germany are increasing with astonishing celerity, the 30,000,000 Germans who live in Austria-Hungary and in other countries are so rapidly losing all German characteristics and even the German language, that it seems possible that, forty or fifty years hence, the number of Germans outside Germany proper will be almost nil. The rapid disappearance of the 30,000,000 Germans in Greater Germany is so extraordinary a process and is so important a factor in Germany's foreign policy, that it is worth while to look somewhat closely into the position of the Germans in all countries outside Germany.

"MORAL AND PHYSICAL DECAY."

Mr. Eltzbacher proceeds to show in detail that in Bohemia the Czechs refuse to speak German, and the Germans are sending their children into Czech schools. The German language is rapidly and completely disappearing in Bohemia; similarly in Moravia, Silesia and Galicia. In the Tyrol the German language is retreating before the Italian. In Hungary ten years ago 12.1 per cent. were German, now only 11. A more painful fact is that illegitimacy in the chiefly German parts of Austria ranges from 24 to 42 per cent. of the population, whereas in non-German parts of Austria the percentage is only seven. These figures are taken as a sure indication of moral and physical decay amongst the Austrian Germans. In Switzerland, two-thirds of the population are Germans; yet while the French speakers increase 15 per cent. and the Italian 43 per cent., the German increase only 11 per cent. The French-speaking Swiss are absorbing the Germans. In the United States there are 11,000,000 German-speaking people, but only about 2,500,000 were born in Germany. Yet the majority are becoming steadily Americanised. This detailed survey is summed up as follows:—

Whilst the 60,000,000 Germans in Germany are increasing in number at a surprising rate, the 30,000,000 Germans outside Germany, who also are increasing very fast, are rapidly being converted into Czechs, Poles, Italians, Hungarians, Frenchmen, Russians, Dutchmen, Belgians, Englishmen, Americans, Canadians, Boers, British colonists, etc.

WHAT PRUSSIA HAS DONE.

The writer observes that men of other nations are not so easily denationalised as are the Germans. Englishmen, Frenchmen, Dutchmen retain their

national peculiarities. The Germans alone are truly cosmopolitan, for they make the world their country. Germans in Germany now are striving hard to overcome the vice of cosmopolitanism. Only as Prussianised Germans do Germans retain their Germanism:—

Through the deliberate, forceful and thorough Germanising policy of Prussia, Germany, in its present form, is no longer a conglomerate of individualistic, vaguely patriotic and mutually hostile States, but a firmly knit, strongly united and thoroughly national nation, whilst the Germans in other countries, and even in nominally German Austria, are not unlike wandering tribes of nomads which have temporarily settled in a foreign land and are ready to abandon their own nationality. Through the energetic policy of the Hohenzollerns the historic character of Germany has been radically altered. The Germans in Germany have with fire and iron been welded into a nation, and will remain a nation as long as they are held together by a strong iron band. Whether the Germans would remain a nation if they were left to themselves and if the firm band of national discipline were loosened, may well be doubted.

If we take a comprehensive view of Germany and of Greater Germany, we find the curious spectacle that Germany proper is not a natural, but an artificial, nation, which has been created by energetic rulers, who deliberately set themselves the task of counteracting the natural, self-destructive tendencies which are the historical characteristics of the German race.

THE SWEARING POT.

The *Journal of the African Society* contains much information about the customs and habits of the people. Mr. A. A. Whitehouse tells how he destroyed a fetich and its juju house, where human sacrifices had been perpetrated. From a native of the country he quotes the statement that "the knowledge of the Supreme God is to be found amongst all Africans wherever you go as a Creator and good and kind Being." In the inner juju house is found a pot called the "swearing pot," about which the same native says:—

It was filled with chips of wood considered poisonous, thorns and thistles were thrown in and made into a decoction which fermented and emitted a most horrible stench.

The outside of the pot was made up with palm ropes, on which were tied human bones, also those of fierce animals and reptiles, as leopards, snakes, etc., with feathers of birds of prey, and other savage ornamentations; the whole being chalked and dyed to present a fearful appearance.

This "swearing-pot" was said to have the power of finding out witches, poisoners, evil intentions, and such like, and whenever a person was suspected, the suspecting party or parties paid a large sum of money to the priests and the pot was taken to the town or village at dead of night, and the person or persons suspected made to jump over it; the innocent ones escaping injury or ill effect, while the guilty were expected to die within a stated time.

This swearing-pot was peculiar to the Andoni Juju house as being the strongest and most efficacious in finding out guilty parties and killing them; and as a consequence it was much sought after by the neighbouring places, and greatly revered by the priests.

Those who could not afford to take it to their village went to Andoni to consult it, and learn who were their enemies.

It is said that to look into that pot, or to touch it, except for the priests, was nothing short of death.

Mr. Whitehouse declares that this "swearing-pot" emitted a frightful stench when broken. It recalls something like the witches' cauldron in "Macbeth."

WOMAN PROGRESS—IN THE HAREM.

In *Good Words*, Miss Margaret Macgregor, under the heading, "Behind the Lattice and the Veil," gives some very interesting facts about the Turkish woman of to-day.

DRESS.

She shows by photograph, as well as by letter-press, that the yashmak of to-day half reveals as well as half conceals the charms behind:—

The Sultan is continually issuing orders enforcing the wearing of the thick black veil that effectually hides those charms, but these orders are perhaps obeyed for a day, and then the Turkish beauty again brings out her thinnest and most transparent gauze.

Just as her veil fails to hide her face, so also her trim black tcharchaff fails in its end, that of hiding her figure, and it is to-day taking lines that are distinctly Parisian, instead of being the shapeless black cloak that her grandmother wore over her baggy trousers.

Beneath the tcharchaff almost every Turkish woman is a European, and the orthodox trousers of the Moslem women are practically never seen. It is Paris and Vienna that supply the gowns of the ladies of the grand harems, while cheap Manchester cottons in befrilled blouses of loud patterns peep out from under the tcharchaffs of the less wealthy.

CURIOSITY.

Miss Macgregor says she has seen some lovely Turkish girls, but never a beautiful Turkish woman. The true Turkish type is a fat figure, sallow, hag-like face, hard expressionless eyes—and the curiosity of children. The writer thus describes her experiences in a railway train:—

As soon as you enter a *dames turques* your fellow-passengers will at once throw back their veils and devour every detail of your costume, and before you are seated you will probably be asked how much you paid for the material of your dress, nor will they scruple to take it in their hands and examine and discuss its quality. They will find out how that frill is put on, and this tuck arranged, not improbably will they pick up your skirt to see what your petticoat is like! You will then be asked whether you are married or not, and if you are married how many children you have, what your husband's occupation is, and what income he has!

And all these questions are not impertinent in their eyes, but a rather flattering interest in your affairs, or so you must regard them.

MONOGAMY!

"Harem life is simple, unalloyed dulness," wanting mostly the excitement of polygamy. The modern Turk "finds one wife as much as he can manage—financially speaking." Respect for parents seems urged to an extreme:—

"A man can get another wife, but he cannot get another mother," is the Turk's explanation of putting his mother before his wife, and as it is the accepted order of things, the wife does not feel aggrieved.

FURNISHING.

But the new order is steadily victorious. Even in the furnishing of a harem the picturesque East is giving place to the sombre West:—

It is usually Europeanised until it has no touch of the East, and is only a travesty of the taste of the West. The rugs and hangings and divans are all superseded by linoleums and muslin curtains, and velvet upholstered chairs! The wall-papers are in colouring and pattern what you would have chosen for your servants' bedrooms twenty years ago! The rooms are more like the showrooms of an upholsterer's than the lived-in rooms of a home, excepting that the modern upholsterer is artistic.

NEITHER EASTERN NOR WESTERN.

The Turkish women have lost all their own Oriental

picturesqueness, and have not yet gained that indefinable charm that belongs to cultivated women of the West. Many Turkish women are highly educated; they read and speak, perhaps, English and French, they are often good musicians, and usually beautiful workers, but all those little touches and little graces that reveal a woman in a house are entirely wanting in an Eastern harem. The women check all their natural Oriental taste and strive to be European, and the result is pitiable. They have given up their beautiful Eastern embroidery for crude European crewel work on satin.

The Sultan is continually repressing any sign of emancipation in the Turkish woman, but apparently the woman is more than a match for the Sultan.

THE COMING ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

In the *American Review of Reviews* Mr. P. T. McGrath writes on the eclipse of the sun. Several astronomical expeditions in the United States and Canada are located in Labrador to observe the eclipse of the sun which occurs August 30th. He says:—

The shadow-track begins at sunrise near Lake Winnipeg, traverses Labrador south of Hudson Bay, enters the Atlantic Ocean north of Newfoundland, and crosses the seas to Spain, where it is visible about noon, thence striking across the Mediterranean to Algeria and Tunis, and extending to Egypt and Arabia, where it ends at sunset. The duration of totality in Labrador is two and one-half minutes; in Spain, three and three-quarters minutes; and in Egypt, two and three-fifths minutes. The width of the belt of total eclipse on the earth's surface is 167 miles, the width of the penumbra (partial eclipse) 4000 miles, and the velocity of the moon's shadow per hour 4200 miles. Passengers on Atlantic steamers will, according to their position, see the eclipse as total or nearly total, and the period the eclipse will be in progress, from the time the shadow begins till it ends, will be about two and one-half hours. The last total eclipse in the British Isles occurred as long ago as 1724, and there will not be another till 1927.

The scientific interest in a solar eclipse, he says, consists in what is then revealed to view:—

The body of the sun under normal conditions presents a brilliant surface known as the photosphere, which radiates to us our light and heat. Above this is a layer of gases known as the reversing layer, which absorbs portions of the sun's light and produces the well-known dark lines in the solar spectrum. At total eclipses, when the disk of the sun is cut off, this layer has been seen to produce a bright line spectrum, showing it to be glowing gas. Above this is a gaseous envelope known as the cromosphere, through which burst great flames of hydrogen and metallic vapours. Then come the remarkable streamers of the corona, frequently extending out three or four million miles from the sun's disk. Too faint to be seen in sunlight, yet as soon as the sun's disk is covered this pale yet striking halo springs into view. Partly shining with its own light, and partly with reflected light, its exact nature is not yet entirely settled. It is remarkable as containing an element not yet found on earth.

The Canadian Government is sending out on this occasion the first astronomical expedition it has ever equipped. Complete cinematograph views of the eclipse are to be taken, to be reproduced hereafter in theatres and music-halls.

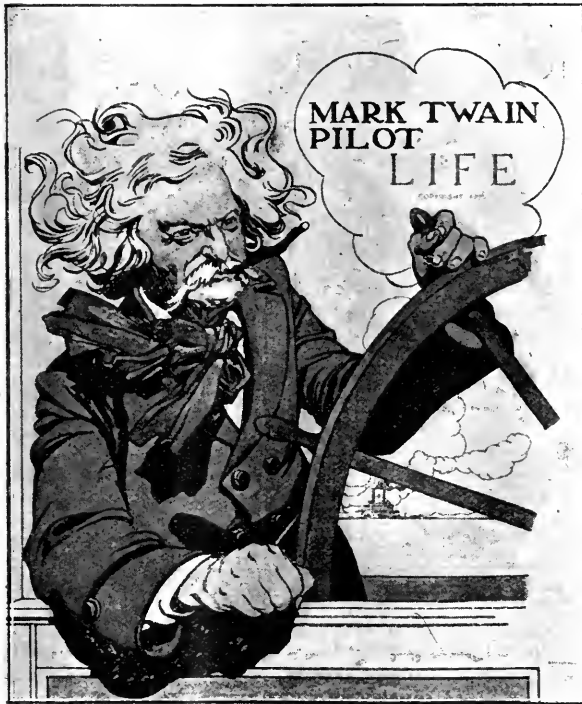
The *University Review* for July is more concerned with what might be called the technique of education than with matters of immediate interest to the public. J. Gennadius treats of the pronunciation of Greek, and recalls the fact that when Greek was first introduced into this country at the revival of letters, the pronunciation was that then obtaining in Greece. The insular barbarism which still prevails in our old universities came in later.

MARK TWAIN'S MILLIONAIRE FRIEND.

Mr. J. S. Gregory, in the *World's Work*, tells the story of Henry H. Rogers, now Vice-President of the Standard Oil Company, who began his career as a newsboy. He is a confessed monopolist, who believes that business is war, and that success is the war of the hardest fighter. But this is not his chief distinction. He is an admirer of Mark Twain, and proved himself to the great humorist a friend in need and in deed. The story runs:—

Once, years ago, Mr. Rogers read "Roughing It." He liked it so much that he read it again. Then he read it to his wife and to his children. He said, "If I ever have the chance to help the man who wrote it, I will." And the chance came.

When Webster and Company (of which Mark Twain was a member) failed, every asset of the famous humorist, including the copyrights of his books, went down in the



Life.]

[New York.

wreck. It was what is called "a bad failure." Mr. Clemens surrendered everything. Not long afterwards he walked into the Murray Hill Hotel one night with Dr. Rice. A man with a white mou-tache was seated on a divan in the middle of the lobby.

"There's a man you ought to know," said Dr. Rice, "and he'd like to know you. That's Henry H. Rogers."

Dr. Rice presented Mr. Clemens. Mr. Rogers knew of the Webster failure. He asked permission to be of service. In forty-eight hours he was managing the author's business affairs. He gave him time, worth thousands of dollars a day, to recoup the fortunes of a broken literary man. Into it he put all his business acumen and energy. He found that Webster and the Company owed Mrs. Clemens personally £13,000 cash lent from her own pocket, upon the firm's notes. He made her a preferred creditor, and to secure the claim gave her the copyrights of her husband's books. In this way the books were saved for Mr. Clemens. They have been his principal assets. They were worth more to him than the gift of £200,000 in cash. Mr. Rogers saw Mr.

Clemens safely through these trying business troubles. But he did not stop there. Ever since he has, with a few others, constituted himself a guardian of Mr. Clemens' business affairs. Last year he aided in consummating the deal for the publication of Mark Twain's complete works, which placed the author beyond financial care for the rest of his days. Out of that service has grown an affectionate friendship between the men, remarkable for its contrast—on the one hand the astute, vigilant man, with his finger always on the business pulse, and on the other, the lovable, dreamy humorist. They meet often, play euchre, and go on yachting trips.

Another pleasing feature in this grim plutocrat's character is that he has made Fairhaven, the home of his youth, an ideal town.

A PLEA FOR THE CLERK.

In the August number of *Method*, a spirited monthly business magazine, Mr. Charles Peer says a word for the clerk, whose position, he thinks, is no longer what it used to be. In former times employers consulted with their clerks, who identified themselves with the concern. Nowadays the clerk is almost as much a "hand" as the workman, and without the protection of a trade union. Mr. Peer says:—

In the old days the salaries paid in the counting-house ranged from £50 to £500, without any great gap between the several grades of clerks. Now the chief is paid £1000 a year, and his business is to keep down the wages of his staff, generally below £200, and nearer £80 than £100 in many cases. The average clerk recognises that there is an almost impassable gulf fixed 'twixt himself and that £1000 a year, a gulf to be bridged only by special interest or investment. He can seldom expect to receive more than £150, when he will be told, "You have reached your maximum." From that moment indifference sets in: there is a tendency to slackness and all its attendant train of evils. There are very few businesses incapable of expansion; then if you wish your business to grow—i.e., by increased turn-over—wider transactions and possibly enhanced profit—you want all the brains in it you can buy. Why do you wilfully chloroform your clerk's energy by breathing the word "maximum"? Are you so certain it is worth your while to pay that very smart man £1000 a year to bully the work out of the juniors? Couldn't it be better spent in regular increases in strict accordance with merit? Take a dozen clerks and treat them like gentlemen, and you will secure better results than are obtainable by your modern martinet—with twenty automatic figures who will work while they are watched.

TWO MUCH NEEDED PRISON REFORMS.

A prison chaplain (American) contributes an interesting and sensible paper to the *Atlantic Monthly* on his experiences in dealing with convicts. He makes two suggestions:—

(1) To take a man who has committed crime and whom Society desires to see reformed as well as punished, and to brand him as an outcast and object of fear or contempt by clothing him in an ugly and fantastic garb and cropping his hair, and then to provide a minister to preach religion to him, by talking of the beauty and blessing of human brotherhood, love, and kindness, and of equality before God, always impressed me as pathetically incongruous, a travesty upon Christianity, and a mockery of humanitarianism. The doing away with this custom is, I believe, one of the first steps to be taken in making the religious and reform work in penal institutions effective.

(2) A second great duty devolves upon the State. This duty is, I feel, to maintain industries which will provide work, a fairly comfortable home, respectable associates, and a thoroughly democratic treatment for the convict who has served a sentence and come out of prison, and who wants to do better, and will try to, if only he can get decent employment and wages, and be treated like other human beings.

GERMANOPHOBIA RAMPANT.

THE CRIMINAL CRAZE OF THE HOUR.

In the *Contemporary Review*, M. de Pressensé makes a spirited protest against the wicked levity with which many of our Jingoës are preaching a Jihad against Germany. He says:—

THE ANTI-GERMAN JEHAD AND ITS ALTERNATIVE.

Mr. Chamberlain preaches to all and everyone that Germany is the predestined rival of Great Britain in commerce, in industry, in naval power, in war, in everything, and that sooner or later a conflict is unavoidable between two locomotives launched at full speed on the same rails in opposite directions.

Such prophecies have a knack of getting themselves realised by sheer iteration. It is for France a sacred duty, while working heartily for a sincere friendship with both nations, to develop all her strength against a dreadful encounter. Times are ripe for a higher, broader policy.

Already the question is no longer whether our civilisation, at the end of one of the great historical cycles of the human race, shall again see an immense empire, half military, half industrial, or whether we shall at last realise in the United States of the World the free federation of peaceful, self-governing and social democracies. The question is whether the Revolution shall give us in the unity of the whole the freedom of all its parts, or whether once more, as when Athens fell prostrate with her splendid human ideal under the yoke of Alexander, and after that of the Romans, France shall become the small dependency of an Empire of iron and of gold.

A CANDID ADMISSION.

The *Quarterly Review* says:—

To us in our island it seems incredible that we should be suspected, not only by German opponents, but even by French friends, of a desire to attack Germany and to destroy her fleet before it becomes too strong. On reflection, we must admit that we have not invariably pursued in recent years a policy which, viewed from a distance, looks as pacific as we may think it; but in fairness to us it should be conceded that the influence of the King and that of Lord Lansdowne may be relied upon to maintain peace.

CASSANDRA DILLON AND HIS WARNINGS.

In the *Contemporary Review* Dr. Dillon declares that:—

Germany, despite her solemn assurance, has profited by the weakness of Muscovy to embark on a policy of intimidation which, if brought to the wished-for issue, would seriously change the map of Europe. "A policy of brigands," the French term it, but it is by no means chimerical.

Whatever the Morocco Conference may decide, France will be called upon to say by her action whether she is ready to give up her African schemes, which are at the very foot of her foreign policy, and to let slip the fruits of seventy years' patient labour. M. Rouvier has given way to-day, and it is possible that he may give way to-morrow as well.

Nor is it quite inconceivable that France should make up her mind to accept the inevitable, subordinate her forty millions to Germany's sixty millions, consent to the dictation of Berlin in regulating her international relations, and make herself the willing factotum of Prussian aggression, the jackal of the German lion. For once France had accepted German dictation, the fate of Holland and Belgium, of Austria, of Italy, of Spain, and ultimately, perhaps, of England, would also be sealed.

For England, the question that arises is briefly this: Can she remain quiet while her most bitter, enterprising, and dangerous enemy settles down in the Moorish Sultanate, and assigns to herself the rôle of a Mediterranean Power?

THE PETER THE HERMIT OF THE JEHAD.

Sir Rowland Blennerhassett, in the *Fortnightly Review*, declares that "the conduct of Germany during the Boer war made it quite clear to the average Englishman what Power he must regard as the enemy of his country!" He tells us that Frenchmen have

realised that England was ready to stand by France in her recent difficulty and danger. Well-informed Frenchmen are perfectly aware that England was willing to give their country support much beyond what was requested from her.

Sir Rowland gloats over what he imagines would be the ruin of Germany if England joined France:—

England would not be contented with destroying the German Navy, and sweeping the German flag from the ocean—that would be easily done if the German battleships dared put to sea—she would blockade the German ports, and the blockade of the German ports would necessitate the ultimate capitulation of Germany.

This wild Peter the Hermit of the Jihad fails to see that if he is right, he is supplying to every thoughtful German an incontrovertible argument in favour of spending any number of millions on the



La Silhouette.]

In the Path of Peace.

KING EDWARD: "How burdened you are, my dear nephew WILLIAM II.: 'I have just been raising several torpedoes which might have inconvenienced my good friends France. But you, also, dear uncle—your arms are very full.'"

KING EDWARD: "Oh! only a few little boats to make oeuvre in company with the French fleet."

fleet to rescue them from thus living on sufferance. But even although he exults over the "appalling misery" which England could inflict on Germany by her navy alone, he is still not satisfied:—

The root problem of English politics at the present hour how to provide an adequate Army to drive home the blow the British Navy. Until this work is accomplished, the foreign policy of the country must, to some extent, be paralysed.

Hence he clamours for universal compulsory military service in Great Britain. He is logical enough. We have to face conscription if we continue to indulge in anti-German, anti-Russian crazes.

SIGNS OF THE RABIES RECEDING.

The *National Review* still suffers from acute Germanophobia. The editor warns us against German efforts to prejudice American sentiment against Great Britain by lying press messages, and is careful to reproduce as an article in the *Review* "The falsification of the Ems Telegram: by Prince Bismarck" in order to remind us of German unscrupulousness. Pan-Germans are busy stirring up strife; German troops are massing in South Africa; Germans are stirring up the Boers, etc., etc. The Pan-German map of an anticipated Great German Confederation in 1950 is reproduced, showing Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, Hungary and Czechdom absorbed in the coming greater Germany. But even in the *National* there are signs of returning sanity. "An English resident" gives "his candid impressions of Germany," which consist mostly of what representative Germans—of course unnamed—said to him against the Kaiser. They rail against him as essentially a *dilettante*, an intolerable autocrat, "a home-made Cæsar." They have become Socialists and Republicans in disgust. They need "not a Kaiser, but an Oliver Cromwell." They hope to see the Great German Republic. A superior artisan is quoted as saying, "We desire to be and to remain at peace with England and with all—especially with England." "These," adds the Resident, "are the real voices of the great German nation, faithfully recorded." This is excellent testimony—to be borne by the *National*. Germanophobia seemingly is to become Kaiserphobia. The virus is evidently coming to a head. Soon may it burst—in *Kaiserhitze*, if you will, but not in *Deutschenhitze* and war!

THE MODERN CHILD.

Rev. W. K. Greenland, on the strength of the correspondence that has come to him through his Children's Column in a religious weekly, gives his impression of the modern child in the *Sunday Magazine*. He maintains against Mr. Cooper's view of the child as a healthy little animal pagan, the natural religiousness of children. He does not seem to remember that his correspondents are all drawn from families that take in the religious weekly, and consequently may be expected to have a bent that way. He also remarks on the quickwittedness of the average child:—

They pierce our disguises, and paltry, if well-meant, hypocrisies with rapier-like accuracy of discernment. Instead of our studying them, they study us. You may cajole or humbug men and women, but children—never.

He notes also in child nature a dislike and fear of being looked down upon. But, after all, he says:—

The children's world is a merry world, very merry. Yes, it is a frolicsome world in which they live, as it always has been and ever should be. Childhood's mysticism and power of idealisation is unconquerable.

THE SPANISH PROVERB.

Writing in the *Manchester Quarterly* for July on the Proverbs of "Don Quixote," Mr. George S. Lancashire remarks that Spain is the home of the proverb, and in Spain proverbs form a part of the national literature. The language, too, affords great facility for the making of proverbs, for it has great wealth of rhyme. It is estimated that there are over 30,000 proverbs in the Spanish language.

SAYINGS IN "DON QUIXOTE."

Turning from Spanish proverbs in general to the proverbs in "Don Quixote" in particular, Mr. Lancashire writes:—

In spite of other books abounding in proverbs more affluently than "Don Quixote," none can compare with it in the appropriateness of their use. They are not merely contained in the book, they are the very body of it.

A WOMAN'S COUNSEL.

Sancho Panza is a sackful of proverbs, and Don Quixote, though a little more discreet in the use of them, says, "There is no proverb which is not true." The influence of the Arab may be recognised in the unflattering sayings relating to the fair sex. Mr. Lancashire continues:—

It is a disappointment to find that one cannot trace a single saying Don Quixote uses in praise of womankind in general, he who was so courteous a gentleman, and who fought so many doughty battles for the beauty and honour of his peerless Dulcinea. It is the stolid, practical Sancho Panza who makes use of that ambiguous saying that "A woman's counsel is a small thing, but the man who does not take it is a great fool."

THE MEANING OF MANNERS.

Captain G. A. Hope in the *Grand Magazine* gives the origin of some modern fashions. The custom that requires a man to take off his glove before shaking hands with a woman is traced to the days of armour, when men wore iron gauntlets which would be apt to injure an unarmed hand. The custom of taking off one's hat is referred to the same period. On arriving at a castle in the old days a man took off his helmet on entering the hall to show his host that no evil was expected. The military salute means that the soldier would be glad to take off his helmet if the exigencies of discipline would allow. The custom of firing artillery salutes sprang from the praiseworthy desire of showing how perfectly you trusted your visitor by emptying all your guns just before he came within range. The guns were loaded at first, but, probably to avoid accidents, blank rounds were substituted. The custom, on board a man-o'-war, of saluting the quarter-deck as soon as you come to it is said to come down from the time when a crucifix was always placed at the stern of a vessel, and was saluted by everyone coming on board. There are other curious survivals of an almost forgotten past mentioned by the writer.

THE CURSE OF CLOTHES.

In the *Journal of the African Society* Miss A. Werner treats of the native question in South Africa. From the Cape Colony Bluebook for native affairs she derives much important matter. Most of the reports show the infrequency of crime. The natives are described as "a most law-abiding people." Their only weakness is cattle-stealing. The prohibition of the sale of liquor to natives is having a most marked and beneficial effect on them, though it cannot really be carried out effectually unless applied to Europeans, half-castes and natives. Complete prohibition appears to have been a success in Khama's country. A certain physical ailment among the natives is attributed by them to imported grain. The importation of clothes, however, seems to be working a far greater mischief. The writer quotes the following testimonies:—

The adoption of European clothing does not in my idea tend towards either their general health, cleanliness, or morality. It seems to be a sort of general idea amongst the Missions that a Native cannot be a Christian unless he wears European clothes. It is a pity the Missions do not institute another badge to mark their converts, as the same European clothes worn night and day in heat, cold, or rain are not particularly beneficial, whereas the ordinary native costume is far less harmful under similar changeable climatic conditions. . . . The heavy woollen blanket or skin kaross of earlier times would have been thrown aside for vigorous exercise, to be resumed with the first sensation of chill; but civilised attire does not lend itself to equally rapid adjustment, and a marked increase in consumption, pleurisy, inflammation of the lungs, and rheumatism has been the result.

Of a piece with the new clothing is the effect of the new housing. The grass huts, which are the outcome of centuries of experience and adaptation to climatic conditions, are being given up for square houses of brick, or wattle-and-daub, which are stuffy and ill-ventilated, and accumulate rubbish.

WAVES OF SOBRIETY, AND OF THE OPPOSITE.

In the *Grand Magazine* Mr. W. Gordon discusses the question. Is John Bull Growing Sober? He says:—

During the last five years John Bull's indulgence in intoxicants has been undergoing a marked and progressive decline, which during the past twelve months was represented by a drop of nearly five and a half million pounds from the total of the previous year's drink bill, and a deduction of little less than £17,000,000 from the expenditure of 1899. If this rate of diminished consumption could only be maintained for a score of years the United Kingdom would certainly take a very high place among the most temperate nations of the world.

It requires, however, but a glance at the records of the last sixty years to show that similar declines in the indulgence of the national thirst are fairly frequent, and have always been followed by a return to a higher level of expenditure than had previously been reached. Thus in 1842 we find that the average individual expenditure on intoxicants sank to the relatively low level of £2 8s. 5½d.; only, however, to rise again steadily, year by year, until in eleven years it had grown to £3 1s. 10½d. Two years later it had fallen to £2 10s. 7½d., but the recovery was so strong that, with small occasional lapses, it had reached the alarming amount of £4 9s. per head in 1876. Once more the seemingly inevitable decline succeeded until, in 1883, the figures were £3 6s. 8½d., from which they rose to £4 11s. 8½d., the highest *per capita* amount on record, in 1899; and from this point the expenditure has again dwindled until last year it had fallen 1s. 0½d. below £4.

The lesson taught by these figures appears to be that it is unwise to build hopes or even prolonged periods of decline

in the expenditure on alcohol, which, as an observation of the dates will show, coincide with times of national commercial depression.

As though to check too sanguine hopes, Gordon suggests many ways of realising the enormous quantity of drink consumed. He says:—

If this ocean of beer were poured into a graduated cylinder with an average depth of twenty feet, every ship in the Navy could ride at anchor on its surface; the barrels necessary to hold it are so numerous that, placed end to end and three abreast, they would stretch across Europe a distance as wide as the Ural Mountains, from the northern foot of the Ural Mountains to the seashore at Cape St. Vincent; and to get through this annual beer-drinking, John Bull must drain through these barrels every minute, night and day, for twenty months.

Every second of 1903 John handed over £5 10s. 7½d. of his earnings in exchange for alcoholic beverages; and his drinking left him little change out of £20,000; and a couple of days his thirst cost him not much less than a million pounds (actually £955,864); while the whole of the national revenue for 1903-4 would have done little more than pay his drink-bill for eight and a-half months. . . . The figures are sufficiently eloquent, but those which represent the last sixty years of drinking, are quite staggering. During the period 1845 to 1904 (both years included) we have the stupendous sum of £7,390,000,000 (taking the nearest estimate) on alcoholic drinks, a sum of which all the gold and silver in the world would not pay five shillings in the pound; which would almost discharge our National Debt ten times over; which represents approximately three-tenths of the entire wealth of the United Kingdom to-day, considerably more than one-tenth of the wealth of the whole world. During the first ten years of this period the expenditure was £853,000,000; and during the last decade £1,760,000,000 (more than double). In the last forty years we have actually spent more on intoxicants than would be required to build all the houses, farms, and railways in the United Kingdom—a sum which nearly equals the value of all the world's merchandise, and to pay which would take one-third of the income of the United Kingdom for the next three years and a half.

So we are guided through labyrinths of appalling statistics until we feel well-nigh drunk with figures.

THE GRIEVOUS YOKE OF MRS. GRUNDY.

The tyranny of the bit of cardboard left by a cat is properly resented. From a *College Window* at *Cornhill*. The writer says:—

My own belief is that everyone has a perfect right to choose his own circle, and to make it large or small as he desires. It is a monstrous thing to hold that if an able or desirable person comes to a place, one has but to leave a piece of pasteboard at his door to entail upon him the duty of coming round till he finds one at home, and then, disporting himself gingerly, like a dancing bear among teacups. A card ought to be a species of charity, let solitary strangers, to give them the chance of coming in like, to see the leaver of it, or as a preliminary real invitation. It ought to be a ticket of admission, and a man may use or not as he likes, not a legal summons. That anyone should return a call should be a compliment and an honour, not regarded as the mere discharging of a compulsory duty.

A POSITIVIST'S DUTY ON EDUCATION.

Mr. F. T. Gould, of the Moral Education League, writing in the *Positivist Review* for August, says:

The course of the Positivist is tolerably clear. He aims at reducing the size of classes; at the provision of smaller and more homelike school-buildings; at the encouragement of poetry, music, drawing, and other artistic disciplines; at a system of excursion-lessons (pilgrimages to spots of civic and historic interest); at a more vivid and more human teaching of geography and history; at a finer cultivation of the beautiful art of language.

STATE-AIDED EMIGRATION.

MR. C. KINLOCH COOKE'S SCHEME.

In the August number of the *Empire Review* Mr. C. Kinloch Cooke explains his scheme for State-Aided and State-Directed Emigration and Colonisation.

The scheme, he says, consists of two parts, one dealing with State children and the other with adults. The suggested new authority is a Board of Emigration which, while being directly responsible to the State, shall work through the local authorities and the various Government departments concerned, and act in conjunction with similar boards in the colonies working through their official representatives in London.

Two main principles guide Mr. Cooke in his scheme—national policy and national economy. The Colonies, he says, want population, and he assumes they prefer the old stock to a foreign strain. In this country we are over-populated, and we suffer from over-competition. The most effective way of dealing with these problems, he thinks, is to institute State-aided emigration "for specially-selected persons among those chargeable, or likely to become chargeable, to the rates."

Training for both the Poor Law children and the adults and married men with families is insisted on. The Colonial Governments are also required to lend a helping hand. What is wanted is a State-aided scheme founded on the basis of joint action between the colonies and the mother country.

CANADA'S IMMIGRATION POLICY CONDEMNED.

In the same number Mr. E. C. Nelson criticises from the Canadian point of view the Immigration Policy of the Dominion. The majority of Canadians are indifferent to this great question, he says. Canada can support easily ten times its present population, but emigrant ships have already begun the fatal policy of dumping undesirables in Canada—the criminal, the diseased, the illiterate. There are practically no tests, no restrictions. What will the harvest be? An education test is not flawless, but it is restrictive. The American settler has an enormous advantage over the old countryman, and the writer would close the Canadian immigration offices open in the United States. The Canadian Government should aid the Canadian and the British settler alike, and the experiment of establishing a government home or farm for training British State children for Western life might be made.

THE AMERICAN "COLONIST" TO BE FEARED.

The writer seems more afraid of the American than the foreigner in Canada. He concludes—

American "colonies" in Canada will undoubtedly cause much international ill-feeling, and it would not be surprising if they were directly instrumental in bringing about an open rupture.

When American townships, counties, and perhaps provinces, spring into being in the Canadian prairie country, it may be too late to take the action which, if taken now,

would secure the "greatest Colony's" allegiance to the Crown for ever. Again, were American immigrants to settle down peaceably as subjects of the King, the probability of which is by no means admitted, would all be well in so far as their influence went? It is simply preposterous to imagine that the Americans will come to Canada bringing their characteristic energy and enterprise with them and leaving their lawlessness behind.

BAD HOUSEKEEPING—PHYSICAL DETERIORATION.

Mrs. Ruth Jackson, in a sensible, if not convincing article in the *Nineteenth Century*, discusses the causes of the physical deterioration of the British race. She says:—

The root of the evil is so very easy to find that it is almost grotesquely simple when we at last come upon it. The cause of the deterioration of the population lies almost solely in the fact that our women know nothing about the duties which Nature intends them to perform. The girls marry, often much too early, always without a thought as to whether they are in a fit condition to bear children, and always without any notion of how to treat those children when born. They have a smattering of what is called education, and can probably tell you where St. Petersburg is, and how to reckon compound interest; but the old-fashioned training in simple domestic knowledge, first by the mother, and then later for a year or two by some wise and kindly mistress, is a thing of the past.

THE SERVANT QUESTION.

Mrs. Jackson deplores the way in which women to-day neglect their housekeeping, and are in many cases totally ignorant of how to manage a house. She says:—

Every "Ladies' Paper" is full of denunciation of servants, and on all sides we hear the cry for reform. But the fault is not on the servants' side. Why should they be expected to have all the virtues and their masters and mistresses none? Why should they dress quietly, work hard, be considerate and methodical, if their employers dress like actresses, spend their time amusing themselves, and never have a moment to look into the details of their household?

Athletics for women she advocates, but in moderation. They should be merely regarded as a means, not as an end:—

Two hours a day will not interfere either with her housekeeping or the care of her children. If she wants to take up athletics as a profession she has no right to marry. How long would a man, unless indeed he were a high Government official, be retained in an office if he insisted on devoting half his employer's time to playing golf? The comparison is not far-fetched, for surely it is as unscientific for a wife to neglect her household, when her husband feeds, clothes, and supports her, as for a manager or clerk to take money for work that he scamps.

French women are most attractive in this world, and are also excellent housekeepers. The Germans are extraordinarily well-informed, and are, nevertheless, very good housekeepers:—

Why should not the Englishwoman, richly endowed by nature, companionable, and interested in large questions as she is, be as well-mannered and well-dressed as the Frenchwoman, as educated and as good a housewife as the German?

English women should be taught that to look after their houses and their children is not bourgeois, but is the fulfilment of their destiny. Mrs. Jackson concludes that what is required is a mission to the West End and not to the East End. It is our neglect and carelessness that have created the problem which is now paralysing us by its difficulty of solution.

THE LATE JOHN HAY.

HIS GIFT OF SETTLING CONTROVERSIES.

In the *American Review of Reviews*, Mr. John Bassett Moore writes an appreciation of Mr. Hay's work in diplomacy. He remarks upon the magnanimity and patience of Mr. Hay in submitting to the Senate's drastic amendment of the first Hay-Pauncefote Canal Treaty, and adds: "Mr. Hay's greatest celebrity to-day rests, no doubt, upon his diplomacy in China, but I venture to think that in negotiations in regard to the canal his character as a public man underwent the severest test to which it was ever subjected." The famous phrase which marks his record achievement in Far Eastern diplomacy is that in which he insisted on the maintenance of China as a "territorial and administrative entity." The writer remarks that Mr. Hay undoubtedly possessed the gift of settling controversies:—

During Mr. Hay's administration, at least fifty-eight formal international agreements were concluded and put into force, most of them in the form of treaties. Of extradition treaties alone not less than fourteen were made. Mr. Hay was a warm and consistent advocate of international arbitration. In his instructions to the American delegates to the peace conference at the Hague, he declared that the duty of sovereign states to promote international justice by all-wise and effective means was second only to the fundamental necessity of preserving their own existence. On at least nine separate occasions he was concerned in the employment of international arbitration as the means of securing a just result. But he was not content with special applications; he sought to create a general and obligatory practice; and it may be said that his last diplomatic work was his effort to bring about treaty relations under which arbitration should in certain classes of cases be systematically used. This work remained to be carried to a conclusion.

"THE MOST CHARMING OF MEN."

Mr. Maurice Low, in the *National Review*, thus eulogises the deceased statesman:—

Since I last wrote death has closed the eyes of a great American, a statesman whose place in history is secure, a man who loved his fellow-men and laboured for their good, whose broad Christianity and tolerance and charity made him the most lovable of men, withal the most charming of men; witty, well read, deeply experienced; a philosopher so philosophic that the crawling ant and the eagle with untired flight were all proofs to him of the perfect harmony of the great scheme. . . . John Hay stirred the pride of Americans as no other American has done in this generation. Modest, almost shrinking from observation, with the greatest contempt for *blague* and the vulgar seeker after notoriety, he went quietly about his work, satisfied to ask no reward except the reward that comes from the satisfaction of well doing. And although he never trumpeted himself, the things he did were so remarkable that the country quickly recognised them and was generous in its praise.

"Politics, as understood in America, he loathed; and on the head of the professional politicians, in the intimacy of private conversation, he heaped all of his magnificent scorn and sarcasm":—

Everyone who was brought in contact with Mr. Hay was fascinated by his brilliancy as well as his learning; by his wide vision and gifted imagination and his power of comprehension of things near at hand; by his overflowing sympathy and broad charity, by his deep religious convictions that made him suffer without repining.

BUDDHIST MISSIONARIES FOR ENGLAND.

THEIR GOSPEL AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE.

Mr. W. S. Lilly calls attention in the *Fortnightly* to the fact that, as the result of our sending missionaries to convert Buddhists, Buddhism is now preparing to send missionaries to convert the English. He says:—

During the last ten or twelve years, Buddhism has given striking evidence that its power of life and growth is by no means exhausted. Contact with Western civilisation has been unquestionably a chief cause of this revival. The attacks made upon it by Christian evangelists have aroused its more earnest and instructed votaries to seek, and to set forth a reason for the faith which is in them, and to subject the claims of Christianity to a searching criticism. This has been notably so in Japan, Ceylon, and Burma. In all those countries the Buddhist clergy have shaken off the torpor engendered by a thousand years of peaceful routine; Buddhist colleges and schools and societies of all kinds have been multiplied; and a new Buddhist literature, chiefly in English, has been called into existence.

THE BUDDHIST'S APPEAL TO WESTERN THINKERS.

Mr. W. S. Lilly says that the Buddhist missionaries proclaim their Gospel to those Westerners who have lost their faith in Christianity and in Theism. Their message to the advanced thinkers of the scientific age is to offer them a new ethical basis of life. They proclaim—

an order which is the counterpart, in the ethical and spiritual sphere, of scientific order in the phenomenal; an order where causation and the conservation of energy equally prevail; an order which is ruled absolutely by law; an order which is as true a reality, nay, a truer, for all phenomena are impermanent, all integrations are unstable; but the Law of Righteousness abides for ever. It is the law of the universe; not of this little earth only.

THE KERNEL OF BUDDHISM.

Mr. Lilly says:—

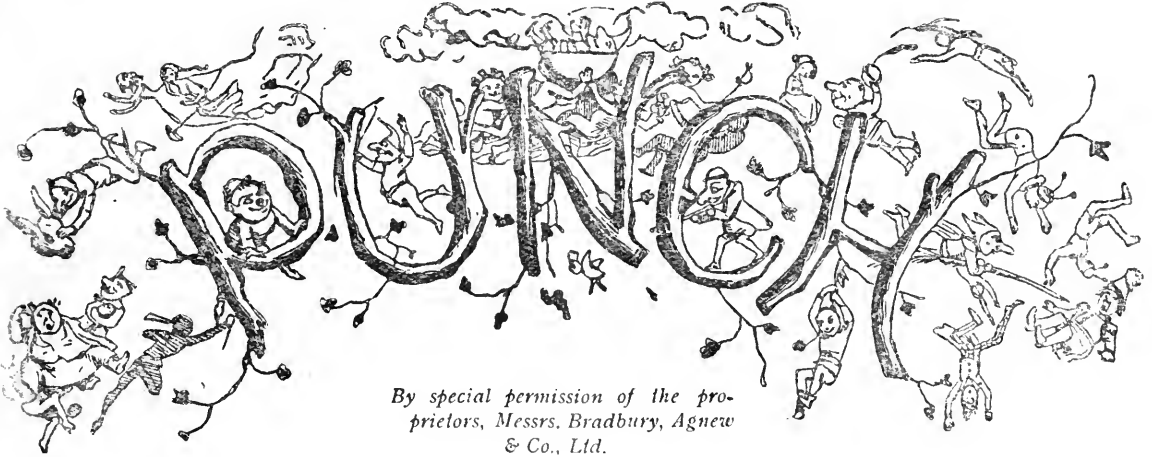
That is the kernel of the Buddha's teaching; it is by the proclamation of this Law of Righteousness, with its mechanism of moral retribution, called by us *Karma*, that he gives to life its true interpretation and indicates its real value, guiding us from Agnosticism to Gnosis. You have cast off the Christian mythology; we do not ask you to accept ours. These things belong to an age of the world when men needed to be taught as children. But the most excellent law of the Buddha is confined to no age. His doctrine of the Four Noble Truths of the Eightfold Noble Path, is as true now as when he taught it, and ever will be true. It is a doctrine which supplies a better rule of life than any other; it holds out a hope which no possibility of positive knowledge can destroy.

ITS SUPERIORITY TO MODERN MATERIALISM.

Mr. Lilly seems to be half a Buddhist already and would be altogether a Buddhist if he were not a Catholic. He says:—

The teaching of the Buddha, even in its most fantastic and corrupt form, is infinitely wiser, sweeter, and more exalting than the doctrine of the school—unhappily the predominant school among us—which makes happiness, of agreeable feeling, the formal constituent of virtue, and seeks to deduce the laws of conduct from the laws of comfort; which insists that not the intention of the doer, but the result of the deed, is the test of the ethical value of an act; which, reducing the moral law to impotence by depriving it of its distinctive characteristic, necessity, degrades it to a matter of latitude and longitude, temperament, and cuisine; which robs it of its essential sanction the punishment inseparably bound up with its violation, and denies the organic instinct of conscience that retribution must follow upon evil doing.

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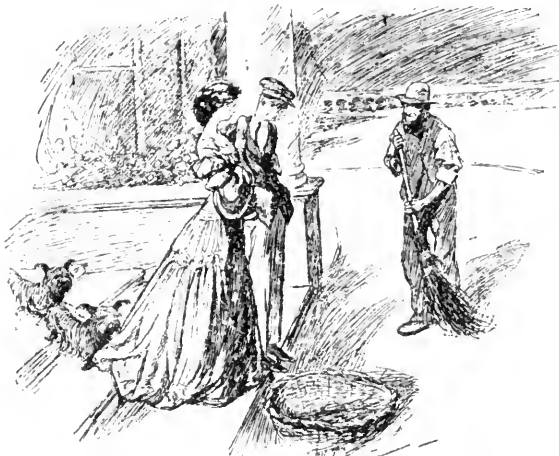
No Excuse For Not Believing.

"Then you don't believe in phrenology?"
"No, rather not. I once gave one of those fellows a sovereign to read my head, and, after feeling it a long time, all he said was, that I had no idea of the value of money."



Speeding the Staying Guest.

HOSTESS: "Won't you sing something, Mr. Borely?"
MR. B.: "Yes, if you like. I'll sing one just before I go."
HOSTESS: "Well, do sing now, and perhaps Miss Slowboy will accompany you."



Giving Her Away.

Youthfully made-up spinster, over forty, just engaged, proudly introduces her Young Betrothed to the Family Gardener.

FAMILY GARDENER: "Ah, Miss Letty, I'm *that* glad! I've been waiting for this day for the last twenty years!"



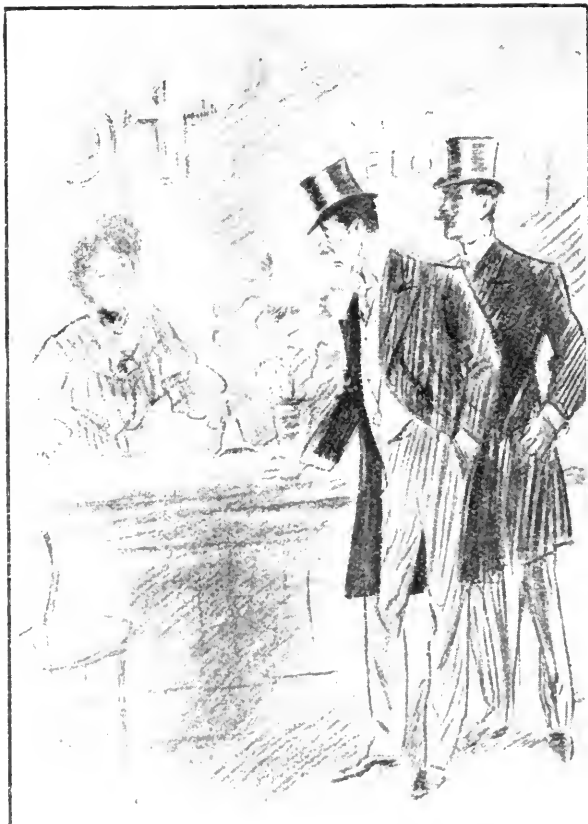
The Very Simple Life.

Our young friends, the Joneses, having taken a cottage for week-ends, become enthusiastic gardeners.

MRS. JONES: "What a lot of potatoes we shall have, Jack. I've been counting the flowers, and if—"

MR. JONES: "Do the potatoes come where the blossoms are, then?"

MRS. JONES: "Of course they do, Jack!"



Appearances Are Deceptive.

BRIDEGROOM-ELECT (purchasing the usual buttonhole): "I want some flowers!"

FLORIST (sympathetically): "Yes, sir. A *CROSS* or a *WREATH*?"



L'amitié Oblige.

MADAME LA FRANCE: "You'll come and see me through this rather dull function, won't you?"

MRS. BRITANNIA: "Well, it's not much in my line; but anything to please you, my dear."



Strict!

DRESSMAKER: "And would you have leg of mutton sleeves, Madam?"

CUSTOMER: "Most certainly not. I am a vegetarian!"



Heaven Helps Those Who Help Themselves.

DOCTOR: "Well, John, how are you to-day?"

JOHN: "Verra bad, verra bad. I wish Providence 'ud 'ave mussy on me an' take me!"

WIFE: "'Ow can you expect it to if you won't take the doctor's physie?"



The Temptress.



LADY A: "Here comes that dreadful man who sat next to me at dinner. He hasn't the manners of a pig!"

MRS. B: "How funny! I thought he *had*!"



LADY VISITOR: "And how many children have you?"

MOTHER: "Nine living, mum, and four married."



An Accommodating Party.

LADY DRIVER: "Can you show us the way to Great Miss-
ingden, please?"

WEARY WILLIE: "Cert'nly, miss, cert'nly. We're agoin'
that way. 'Op up, Joe. Anythink to oblige a lady!"



Mr. Mugwump rents some water formerly fished only by
the tenant farmer, whom he unfortunately neglects to com-
pensate.



Evident On The Face Of It.

YOUNG BRIDE (showing wedding presents to friend):
"And this muff-chain dear Harry gave me."

FRIEND: "How appropriate!"



"Offered and (Not) Taken."

Heard at the Races. (Not in the Royal enclosure.)

SWORD SWALLOWER: "Now, if any gentleman present will
lend me 'is gold watch, I'll swaller it!"

THE REVIEWS REVIEWED.

THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

Besides the invaluable summary of current events, there are several features of note in the August number. Several of these have been noticed separately. Count Apponyi explains the Hungarian attitude to Austria in the present crisis. There is no Austro-Hungarian Empire, he says: only a physical identity between the Emperor of Austria and the King of Hungary. "Hungary is the oldest constitutional country on the European Continent. The royal prerogative in her case is an emanation of the constitution—not prior to it—and consists in such rights as the nation has thought fit to vest in her king. In Austria, on the other hand, the existing constitution is a free gift of the Emperor, and has conferred on the people of Austria such rights as the Emperor has thought fit to grant to them."

The Hungarian Parliament insists on a reform of the Army, in a national sense, to which the King is opposed. "It is a case of conflict between King and people." A valuable survey is given of the Dutch, Belgian and Swiss press. Of Dr. Cuyper, it says, his position as the first editor, head of a great church and Prime Minister would be possible in no country in the world save Holland.

Mr. Paul P. Foster describes the solar observatory of the Carnegie Institution, and its situation on the summit of Mount Wilson, 6000 feet above the sea level in Southern California, thirty miles from the coast. It is not merely the loftiest observatory in the United States, but the prevailing conditions there are more favourable than at any other known site. Great additions to our knowledge of the sun are anticipated.

Mr. W. L. Marnin, writing on the Japanese merchant fleet, says that "ship for ship, and gun for gun," there was not much to choose between Russian and Japanese fleets; but the Japanese crews were good seamen, the Russian raw and sea-sick peasants. Japan learned from her experience with China the importance of possessing a mercantile marine, and thanks to her Act, passed in 1896, to subsidise her merchant navy, her merchant tonnage, which was 151,000 in 1890, rose to 830,000 in 1904. From this source her fleet was recruited. The writer declares that "Japan expects to drive the merchant flag of the United States from the Pacific as completely as she has driven off the naval flag of Russia." His obvious moral is the rehabilitation of the American merchant marine.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

In the *North American Review* for July there are many good articles. I notice elsewhere Sir John Gorst's paper on the Physical Degeneration of our People, and the Rev. Dr. Briggs' eulogy of the present Pope. Mr. J. H. Wolfe argues in favour of a reform of the American system of supervising insurance companies. Mr. Booker Washington argues that the chief need of the negro in religion is to transfer his hopes from heaven to earth. Mr. W. H. Allen pleads for publicity in educational and charitable work. Mr. Herbert Thring adjures the American Government to adhere to the Berne

Convention on Copyright, and Miss Elizabeth Carpenter pleads for greater liberty of divorce in the interests of women. Gustav Kobbé tells the story of the famous love affair of Franz Liszt and Princess Caroline. The article on American neglect of South American markets is noticed in the section of "Cheer up! John Bull."

THE INDUSTRIAL REVIVAL IN IRELAND.

Mr. J. W. Root, a Liverpool man, who has spent two years in a journey of investigation through the industrial districts of the United Kingdom, gives an interesting, and, on the whole, cheerful account of the industrial revival in Ireland. He heard nothing about it in Belfast, but when he reached Cork:—

I saw and heard enough to convince me that this industrial revival in the south is one of the most promising and substantial movements that have been promoted in Ireland for many a day. It has broken down party barriers between those taking part in it; Nationalist and Unionist, Protestant and Catholic, working with equal enthusiasm for what they regard as the common good. The best thing probably that can happen to the south is a movement that tends to equalise the races, and minimise that clerical influence in secular affairs that derives its strength from overwhelming preponderance of population. It is just possible that industrial development may supply the long-sought solution of the political problem.

POLAND TO-DAY.

Mr. Robert Atter, the Warsaw correspondent of the Associated Press, writes gloomily upon the present condition of Poland. He quotes Bismarck's saying, "When two Poles meet, there are two conspirators, with a traitor thrown in," and remarks:—

Such a nation must come to grief, and, moreover, can never re-establish its independence until it has learned the bitter lesson which centuries of misfortune have so far failed to teach. Whether Poland will ever learn it is a matter of speculation, and the turn events have recently taken leaves room for grave doubts. In fact, there are those who, knowing the country well, foresee a new revolution, a revolution of Pole against Pole, peasant against squire, and the Hebrew against them all.

In 1905, when Russia is weak, and a well-organised patriotic movement in Poland would be more than inconvenient, Russia plays the Socialist card, and the danger, for the time at least, is averted. Poland, torn by internal bickerings, ceases to be a menace to the imperial government of the Tsar.

THE POLITICAL FUTURE OF INDIA.

Sir Henry Cotton, in a paper on "The Political Future of India," says:—

The ideal of the Indian patriot is the establishment of a federation of free and separate States, the United States of India, placed on a fraternal footing with the self-governing Colonies, each with its own local autonomy, cemented together under the aegis of Great Britain. This is a forecast of a future, dim and distant though it be, the gradual realisation of which it is the privilege of Government to regulate, and the aim and hope and aspiration of the Indian people to attain. The keynote of administrative reform is the gradual substitution of Indian for European official agency. This is the one end towards which Indians are concentrating their efforts, and the concession of this demand is the only means of satisfying the most reasonable of their legitimate aspirations. A nation is the best administered which can manage its own concerns with the least aid from Government; and no system of administration can be progressive or beneficial which crushes out the self-reliance of the people, and blights their legitimate aspirations to realise their destiny through their own exertions.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

The August *Nineteenth Century* is full of capital middle articles, light reading for the holidays, well written, well informed, covering a great variety of subjects. The worst of these miscellaneous papers is that they do not bear condensation, and they cannot be adequately dealt with by quotation. There are in this number, for instance, four articles at least—that by Lady Paget on Viennese Society, that on "The Macaronis," by Norman Pearson, that on Madame Tallien, by Dominick Daly, and that on "Mr. Speaker," by Michael MacDonagh—which are almost perfect of their kind, but they can neither be condensed nor sampled. Sir West Ridgeway's indictment of the Irish Policy of the Government, Lady Selborne's plea for Woman's Suffrage, and Mr. Scholefield's White Peril in Australasia are noticed elsewhere.

LADY ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL ON THE THEATRE.

Lady Archibald Campbell writes eloquently on the Impressional Drama. She says:—

Drama as an exposition of life, human and spiritual, must be presented from the ideal standpoint. We cannot view Heaven from the gutter. Given that we have playwrights as well as actors and actresses within or without the profession whose imagination is too exalted, too flame-like to be held down or extinguished in the struggle to live, and that the long looked for School of Acting continues to prosper, a "Conservatoire" for training actors be completed, Impressional Drama must have an immediate future in the wide, many-sided, playgoing world of London.

If the outcry is for realism, we should be given Reality, not the fictitious reality we witness in "the drama of the dust-bin," but the reality which unites earth with heaven. . . . The triumph of the ugly in this commonplace, passionless generation, is nowhere more conspicuous than on the stage. The ugly names of theatres, the ugly names of plays, their subject and their subject-treatment. Surely this is all that Eleonora Duse meant when she said, "To save the theatre, the theatre must be destroyed, the actors and actresses must all die of the plague. They poison the air, they make art impossible. It is not drama that they play, but pieces for the theatre. We should return to the Greeks, play in the open air. The drama dies of stalls and boxes and evening dress, and people who come to digest their dinner."

THE BABYLONIAN GENESIS OF GENESIS.

The Rev. Dr. W. St. Clair Tisdall, writing on the alleged derivation of the Hebrew from the Babylonian Cosmologies, says:—

It is not too much to say that, purely on critical grounds, it is impossible to congratulate the Higher Critics on their "discovery" of the "source" of the first few chapters of Genesis in the Babylonian Creation Tablets. It would be a much more plausible theory to maintain that Greek mythology had that origin. Or, again, it would be tempting to suggest that the Indian legend of *Purusha*, the Norse tale of Ymir, and the Chinese myth of Pan-hu were all derived from that of the slaughter of Tiamat and the creation of sky and earth out of her remains. These strange legends are certainly in great measure identical with one another, however we may account for the fact.

OTHER ARTICLES.

The Earl of Erroll and the Rev. H. Russell Wakefield sing the praises of universal military service, especially from the point of view of morality, health, and peace. Mr. W. W. Carlile writes on the origin of money from ornament, the chief point of which is that it is often safer to invest savings in jewellery than to put them in the bank—it is so much easier to draw money out of the bank. Mr. Wedmore's paper on some French and English painting is brief and somewhat thin. Mr. D. H. Wilson's account of the Camargue—the region in the South of France which abounds in wild black bulls and white horses—is vivid and interesting. There is no chronicle, but Mr. Herbert Paul discourses upon Redistribution.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

Beyond the startling emergence out of the general Germanophobic ooze of an article applauding the German people as honestly friendly to England, whatever their fire-breathing Kaiser may emit or inspire to the contrary—a portent noticed elsewhere—there is no supereminent paper in the August number. A groan over the deceased John Hay, and a growl over "decadent Scotland" have claimed separate citation.

The editor predicts that "the General Election is a bourn from which few Unionist members will return." "Anyone who cares to face the facts can see that if things go on as they are now going on, the Unionist Party will sustain such a smashing defeat at the polls as will not only throw it out of office and power for a generation, but make it a *quantité négligeable* in the State." "The longer the dissolution is delayed, the worse it will be for the Unionist Party and the national interests."

Mr. Arnold White, describing the festivities at Brest, says this fraternisation of the fleets marks the shifting of the centre of gravity in international affairs. As a result of his inspection of the ships, he reports that in the cooking of food for the crews the French Navy is a long way ahead, costs and wastes less than ours. The contrast between the iron discipline of the British ships and the paternal and kindly methods in vogue in Admiral Caillard's squadron was apparent to lookers-on. Wives and sweethearts are allowed on French decks, and occasionally an *al fresco* ball. "As artilleryists the French are without a rival." In behaviour both French and British seamen seemed to have been irreproachable. Mr. White neither saw nor heard of a case of intoxication on shore.

"Observer" describes the Scandinavian rupture. He says that the future government of Norway depends on the final settlement with Sweden; a Bernadotte as king would be best; next Prince Karl of Denmark; an English prince would be even more popular—not so a Hohenzollern candidature. The writer bears witness to the remarkable unanimity of the Norwegian people at this crisis.

Rev. A. H. F. Boughey, writing on "Compulsory Greek," argues that Greek and physical science in an elementary form should both be included in the "indispensable" category, but above all things let Oxford and Cambridge act together in this matter and not singly.

"Two words, modernity and utility, express New York." So Miss Findlater begins her paper on "The Land of Effort." She hopes America will leave the lines of ugliness which will land her in "a business hell" and build cities for the future as fair as any erected by the ancient nations.

Racine is the subject of an essay by the Hon. Maurice Baring. He says:—

If a *plébiscite* were to be taken among French writers as to who was the greatest poet of France, I think the answer would probably be Racine. Were one to say author instead of poet the chosen candidate might be Molière. Lafontaine and Corneille would receive many votes, but I think it would be most probable that "*le divin* Racine" would emerge triumphantly at the top of the list.

Miss Catherine Dodds revives the memory of old schoolbooks, beginning with Aldhelm. Lord Arthur Browne outlines what he calls a "Practical Scheme of Compulsory Service."

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

The *Contemporary Review* for August is an exceptionally good number, no fewer than six out of its eleven articles claiming separate mention.

FRANCE BECOMING MORE RELIGIOUS.

Mr. Paul Sabatier writes a charming and most sanguine article on the evolution of religion in France. The France of to-day, he says, is profoundly different from the France of ten years ago. The Dreyfus case has happened. That was the test of the conscience of the new France. The characteristic trait of the new orientation of France is that "we have all become citizens." "We feel that we are members one of another with such intensity that it would require the language of mysticism or of poetry to express it." "We no longer imagine that to perceive is to attain; personal effort is necessary." M. Sabatier enlarges on the germinal work of the Union for Moral Action, its open discussions, which have brought men of all parties and schools together. Its members combine "the scientific brain and the religious soul." The French clergy to-day are shaken to the depths by an unexpected rise of sap. They are seeking a solid scientific basis, of which Abbé Loisy is the portent. The Anarchist Libertad is welcomed by a meeting of Catholics to expound his theories. Of the French priests it is true that one single word expresses the whole of their ideas—the word Life. "Life is everything, it is the end, it is the means." God creates to give life; Christ came to give more life. The Free-thinkers indict modern society in the spirit of the ancient prophets and the fathers of the faith:—

The ideas which Cardinal Newman sowed forty years ago have sprung up everywhere. By an imperceptible movement which has reached all the churches, religion appears less and less as a revealed metaphysic, more and more a tie uniting man to man. The Free-thinkers do not keep Easter, they do not go to confession; but many priests, neither the least intelligent nor the least virtuous, are asking themselves whether men who have taken the very root of the sayings of Jesus so seriously to heart can be called enemies of God and His Christ.

The present rupture with the Church is the result, not of the unbelief of France, but of the faith of France—a renewed faith.

A HINT TO THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY.

The Rev. Mr. Posnett sends to the *Contemporary* a very interesting account of "A Primer for Russian Seamen," a counterpart of which might well be prepared for the use of British tars. This primer is a volume of considerable size (204 pages, 8vo) and a great variety of contents, entitled "A Russian Primer for Seamen." It is described on the title-pages as "approved and published by the Committee for Naval Instruction, St. Petersburg, 1854." While but twenty pages are devoted to studies essential to a sailor's education, even of the lowest type, no less than forty pages are given up to the following subjects: "Christian Lessons adapted to the Profession of Arms; Prayers for every day and for the chief holy days of the year; The Life and Miracles of St. Nicholas, the Worker of Miracles." These saint stories irritate the Rev. Mr. Posnett, but the other 140 pages seem to be filled with excellent matter. I commend the subject to Admiral Fisher.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. G. G. Coulton descants upon the high ancestry of Puritanism. He argues that even Baptists and Ritualists are on better terms with each other now than the

parish clergy and friars of the Middle Ages. There was a very high note of Puritanism among the early friars. "The Puritanism of the Reformation was simply the strictest and most logical attempt yet made to realise certain mediæval ideals. Its theory had long been the theory of the religious, but none had yet dared to enforce it wholesale." Mr. George Barlow writes a bold and beautiful essay on the spiritual side of Mr. Swinburne's genius. We remember Carlyle's criticism of Swinburne, and feel the contrast when Mr. Barlow says, "No poet that has ever lived, no poet ever likely to arise, has surpassed or will surpass Mr. Swinburne in the rare and priceless gift of spiritual sublimity." Professor Sayce retells the story, derived from his interpretation of the Tel-el-Amarna tablets, of Canaan in the century before the exodus.

THE QUARTERLY "THINKING OF THOUGHT."

The *Philosophical Review* for July contains much valuable matter. It opens with a survey by Professor G. T. Ladd on the development of philosophy in the nineteenth century. Post-Kantian problems form the heritage of the century. Dr. Ladd traces two principal movements in philosophic thought of the century. One carries to the utmost extreme the negative and destructive criticism of Kant. This has reached its terminus. The other aims at a positive answer to the three great Kantian questions of knowledge, being, and ethico-religious truth. The terminus of this movement Dr. Ladd predicts as

some form of ontological idealism that shall be at once more thoroughly grounded in man's total experience, as interpreted by modern science, and also more satisfactory to human ethical, æsthetic, and religious ideals than any form of systematic philosophy has hitherto been.

Professor André Lalande describes philosophy in France. He says an active revival in philosophy has been apparent for some years. Its dominant characteristics appear to him to be the substitution of the scientific for the ancient artistic ideal, and that of collective for individual work. Psychology is still characterised, he says, by the pathological method. There is a translation by Dr. Norman Smith of the *Traité de l'infini* ascribed to Malebranche, but is said by Dr. Smith to be the work of Abbé Terrasson, who lived in the earlier part of the eighteenth century.

In the *Monist* for July Dr. A. H. Godbey finds in the story of Laban, Jacob, and Rachel perhaps the original version of the "much-varied, far-travelled, popular tale" which Shakespeare worked up in "The Merchant of Venice." Laban is the original Shylock, and Rachel the ancient Jessica. The Rev. Edward Day is much exercised by "the search for the prophets," and concludes that the prophetic literature of the Old Testament is pseudepigraphic, and as such is late. He graciously concedes "We may let the titles stand as the efforts of their late writers to give an imaginative setting for their work in earlier centuries." Vujiro Motora, a Japanese writer, would obviate the conflict of religion and science by a humanistic movement founded upon scientific ideas. Religio-philosophic activities must establish the central nucleus of personality. Scientific knowledge is the protoplasmic matter that surrounds and feeds the nucleus. Johannes Gros would resolve quality into quantity. Dr. Carus retorts that quality is, and must be, distinct from quantity.

THE INDEPENDENT REVIEW.

The first article in the August number is one by Mr. Philip Snowden on the Labour Party and the General Election. He begins with the statement that "among the Liberal candidates who have won these great victories on the wave of reaction, there is hardly one whose return is a gain to the cause of progress." He then goes on to recount the "phenomenal success" of the Labour Representation Committee, to which are now affiliated one million Trade Unionists. "In everything that gives real strength to a political party, the Labour Party is," he says, "the strongest and largest political organisation in Great Britain to-day." There are fifty-two Trade Union and Socialist candidatures endorsed by it. He thinks "its future as the progressive party in British politics is certainly assured." He urges the educational value of its programme amid the clamour of traditional and largely futile war-cries. It will not expect a Liberal Government to concede any great measures of reform. But "the attitude of the Labour Party to the Government would be one of independent though friendly co-operation, not generally, but on every occasion on which the Government is promoting legislation acceptable to the Labour Party."

THE "CRY" FOR AGRICULTURAL DISTRICTS.

"Rural England From Within" is the title of an earnest paper by E. F. Buhner. He describes the decay of the villages, and attributes it to the grip of the landlord, who has bought the land not for the rents so much as for "advantages social, sporting and despotic." Passing to deal with remedies, he argues that in England the abolition of the Game Laws would go a long way in solving the Land Question. But on the whole:—

A beginning would best be made by Settlements. By this is meant that a government department, acting either directly or in co-operation with local committees of sympathetic helpers, should buy up whole estates, and let them out entirely or in parts as small holdings, after the manner which some liberal landowners have already demonstrated can be made successful.

The apathy of the agricultural labourer has been broken up by the suggestion of a tax on food:—

And the war is to be fought for the re-possession of the land. No one who has again and again felt the pulse of the country can fail to be convinced that "free food" and "land for the people" will play a most prominent part in the next election in agricultural districts.

JAPANESE EDUCATION.

Baron Suyematsu gives a very succinct account of the graded system of schools which have made the new Japan. There are:—(1) the Universities; (2) High Colleges which may be regarded as preparatory *Alma Matres* for universities; (3) Middle Schools; (4) Higher Primary Schools; (5) Common Primary Schools. The first two belong to the State itself. The last three belong to local administration. Elementary education is compulsory for both boys and girls for the years six to ten. Boys and girls of all classes attend the same schools. Primary education is universally free. "The morality taught in the public schools is entirely secular." They teach how to be honest, straightforward, loyal, patriotic; how to honour parents, be true to friends, and so on. The sense of duty is kept constantly in view. To have regard for one's name is a powerful motive.

Mr. D. C. Lathbury laments Liberal intolerance on the Irish University question, and argues for the foundation of a College, Roman Catholic as Trinity, is Protestant in Dublin University.

BLACKWOOD.

The August *Blackwood* is free from party politics. It opens with an elaborate account of the development of the constitution of the Government of British India. Mrs. Hinde, who has been hunted by lions in Uganda, gives a vivid account of the adventures which befall residents in lion-haunted countries. She has a great respect for lions, and she gives the following graphic description of the voice of the king of beasts:—

The quality of a lion's voice is different from any other sound in the world: I do not mean his roar, which can of course be heard any day at a zoo, but the peculiar mixture of grunt, sigh and sob a lion makes when he is hungry. Naturally no lion roars when he goes hunting—he would be unlikely to kill anything if he did—but as he trots along, swingingly and almost silently, he makes the unmistakable sound which, though it is not a loud noise, causes the blood of the most phlegmatic to race. It will wake the deepest sleeper as it gradually approaches, with intervals of horrid, active silence between, till it stops abruptly, announcing that the lion has killed.

The military article brings the story of the Japanese war up to the eve of Mukden. There is a brightly written paper on Hawking in Chitral. The rest of the magazine is fully up to its usual high standard.

WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

There is not much calling for special remark in the August number. Mr. A. Hook pleads that the Liberal Party should make up its mind what it is going to do about the education question, and urges as a "solution" that the parents who wish their children to receive religious training should be gratified, but not in State schools or under State auspices. The Fiscal Question occupies three papers, Mr. Pollard Digby treating it as bearing on the engineering trade of Canada. Mr. John Jamieson argues in defence of the great increase which has taken place in local expenditure as being a sign of healthy local concern and intensive patriotism. Mr. Charles Rolleston discusses the national danger of physical deterioration, and argues that where parents are likely to bring up children to be a burden or to prey on Society the State should take over their children. Dr. John Knott contends that William Harvey, famed for discovering the circulation of the blood, "discovered simply nothing at all!" He published to the world what had been discovered by his predecessors.

THE STRAND MAGAZINE.

Mr. Frederick Dolman, writing on Painters of the Sea, opens the August number of the *Strand*.

Ruskin declared that to paint the sea is one of the most difficult achievements in art, but to English eyes it has the most fascinating charm. Mr. Dolman thinks the excellence of our marine art has kept pace with the greatness of our naval power.

Father Gapon continues the story of his life and shows how he became a leader of the working classes. At Yalta, where he spent a year recuperating, he met Verestchagin, an artist, he says, who saw in his art a real mission, and put it above everything else. On his return to St. Petersburg he took up mission work, and was brought into close contact with the outcasts of the town. He visited the lodging-houses and shelters, and was often surprised to meet there men who had been officers in the army, barristers, and even members of aristocratic families.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW.

The July *Quarterly Review* opens with a signed article by the Rev. W. Barry.

MR. SAINTSBURY'S HISTORY OF CRITICISM.

Dr. Barry is most enthusiastic in praise of Mr. Saintsbury's *magnum opus*. He says:—

It is "The Review of Reviews" sublimated to a quintessence, the Great Exhibition of critical products, set out by one hand, but filling court after court with samples and trophies from the chief western languages, every one duly ticketed and priced. Certainly our English architect rivals "the almost frightful laboriousness of Bouterwek and Eichhorn," much as these excited the astonishment of Carlyle. His reading, inexhaustible, minute, always at command, would have charmed the melancholy Burton, stirred up Warburton of the "Divine Legation" to envy and argue with him, challenged Buckle to a second exploration in the wastes of print; and it may deter the less resolute from taking, as he declares every critic is bound to take, all literature for his province.

THE TRANSVAAL £30,000,000.

The writer of the article on "Lord Milner and South Africa" has a weighty word to say concerning the contribution of the Transvaal to the cost of the war. After remarking that some regard it as an unwarrantable imposition, and a grave breach of our colonial traditions, the reviewer continues:—

Let us frankly admit that the whole thing is indefensible in principle. If the war was an Imperial war, we have no right to make a particular battleground pay for any part of it; nor is there any precedent for levying an indemnity on a country which has been annexed. Any contribution must be a matter of grace, the willing gift of the Transvaal; otherwise the payment will be extortion, and will leave a flourishing crop of grievances behind it. The best policy would be to limit the amount asked for to ten millions, and call it the price of the Imperial guarantee for the thirty-five million loan. That is a matter of business which anyone can understand and defend: the rest should be dropped, and the word "war contribution" never breathed again. But the initiative must come from England.

Far better than this is the conversion of the £30,000,000 contribution into a loan raised for the payment of overdue compensation and the undoing of the devastating done by our methods of barbarism.

THE ROMANCE OF THE OUTLAND.

The article deals with the stories of life beyond the borders of civilisation which is the distinctive feature of the last decade, and calls attention to "a younger generation of novelists, who are now recruited in increasing numbers from the pioneers of civilisation working among savage and decaying races." Among others, the reviewer singles out Miss Robins's "Magnetic North" for high praise. He says:—

"The Magnetic North" is a story, realistic in form and yet romantic in spirit, in which the relation of strange adventures is accompanied by that powerful delineation of the passions provoked, which alone gives high literary value to a narrative of extraordinary incidents. . . . But how wide is the difference between the melancholy point of view in that work and the inspiring outlook on life contained in "The Magnetic North"! The alteration shows that Miss Robins has a power which is becoming rare even among excellent writers—the power to grow; and this, we think, is one of the distinctions between talent and genius.

A POSTHUMOUS PAPER BY BISHOP CREIGHTON.

Mrs. Creighton sends to the *Quarterly* a paper, hitherto unpublished, written in 1887, on "Historical Ethics." The Bishop mildly remarks that "I think there is often an unconscious leaven of hypocrisy in the presentation of English history by English writers." Speaking of the standard by which historical character should be judged, the Bishop says his private life and individual character have no historical significance:—

But I can judge if in his actions he was treacherous and deceitful, if he overrode the clear precepts of the moral law to gain his ends, if he counted the life of his opponent as nothing, if he perverted justice and debased law. One instance of such wrongful acts suffices to cast all other achievements into shade. If we admit these canons, rude and simple as they are, it is surprising and saddening to discover how few heroes are left to us in history, how few men placed in the position to enjoy power have withstood the temptations inherent to the possession of power of any kind, how few of them have not descended to treachery to destroy an opponent, to destroy him either physically or morally or politically. I would also be content to leave that simple issue as the sole standard of our moral judgment in historical matters.

THE INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ETHICS.

Among many articles of value, the first place is rightly accorded in the July number to Mr. A. D. Lindsay's essay on "Moral Causation and Artistic Production." After stating that the old opposition between Determinism and Indeterminism had been reconciled by the Kantian conception of autonomy, which makes freedom consist in obedience to a self-imposed law, Mr. Lindsay goes on to compare what he calls Freewill Determinism with artistic activity. "As perception of the possibilities of form is one of the elements that go to constitute a great artist, so perception of the possibilities of action distinguishes a good man from a bad one." Mr. Lindsay argues that as true art is the combination of spontaneity and law, because the law is one created by the artist himself, so morality accepts a law that itself creates.

Mr. E. S. Bates stoutly maintains the optimism of Thomas Hardy, "for he shows a worthy humanity, true to itself, unconquered by destiny, sanctified by love." "Among obscure peasants on a back country heath" he has "shown us the capacity of the naked untrained soul for emotional experience in a way to vindicate the dignity and power of manhood."

The morals of Guyau are discussed by F. Carrel. It was Guyau's distinction to point out the weakness of English utilitarian philosophy in that it had no principle of obligation or constraint. Guyau himself offered such a principle in what he called instinctive effort, or the motive of activity. There exists in man, he says, a love of physical and moral risk proceeding from a superabundance of force which urges him to action. According to his view, there is a kind of self-perfecting automatism which makes men good. Mr. Carrel points out as the chief defects of this system the vagueness of its main proposition, "We live to live"; and the failure to show why evil should be a part of the general activity which it is held moral to promote.

The moral training of the young in the Catholic Church is described by Mr. P. R. McDevitt, Superintendent of Parochial Schools in Philadelphia, in a way which might well bring a blush to the cheek of the Protestant parent and educationist. The Catholic believes in his religion, and takes pains to have his children systematically taught the principles of religion. The Protestant says he believes in his religion, but takes no such pains as the Catholic to see that it is taught to the rising generation. Mr. B. Bosanquet tries to vindicate for Xenophon's *Memorabilia* a higher place in public esteem by stating what wisdom or science in relation to life or goodness meant for Socrates or Xenophon. Vicarious sacrifice as a corollary in conduct to social solidarity is vindicated by Mr. C. W. Super.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.

Beyond a paper on historical Christianity, noticed elsewhere, there is no article in the July number claiming separate mention.

NAPOLEON VANQUISHED BY A WOMAN.

An interesting paper on Madame de Staël and Napoleon outlines the long combat between these two characters. Napoleon, says the writer, summed up in himself the old inflexible ideals of military government. The last of the Romans he ranks with the classic conquerors of antiquity:—

Madame de Staël belongs to another category and may be counted among the prophets. She believed in the future of the people; she believed that acts might one day be co-extensive with ideals; and in accord with these beliefs she spoke and lived. In the long duel she was the victor, for the principles she upheld triumphed. . . . Madame de Staël's lonely cry has been echoed by millions. Napoleon was dethroned by the revolt against the old conceptions of government which he embodied, no less than by the cannon of Leipzig and Waterloo.

THE SOUL OF GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE.

An interesting paper on Gothic architecture rejects the architect's explanation that it arose from economy of masonry, or mere constructional considerations. Roman architecture expresses strength in repose, and reflected monotony of the centralised administration of Rome which left no room for local initiative. Gothic architecture possesses the quality of energy, or strength in action, and expressed the exuberant forces of individual initiative and local freedom which marked the Gothic ideal. This ideal took six centuries to realise in the birth of the Western nationalities, and that achievement led to the embodiment of its spirit in architecture.

THE NATIONAL FUNCTION OF BATH.

Bath in the Eighteenth Century is the subject of an interesting paper, one point in which may be quoted. The thought that the Bath of fashion and dissipation should have had a serious part to play in the evolution of national unity comes with a tinge of surprise. But the writer seems to make out that English life did once get a lift upon a Bath chair. He says:—

One cannot doubt that this intermixture of diverse classes of men year after year for the best part of a century must have had not a little influence on the general course of the development of English society. Though if politicians became better acquainted with the growing importance of men of business; it introduced the country squire to the shipowner from London and Bristol, and to the wit from town; in a word, its influence, whilst necessarily powerful, would necessarily also be largely indefinable.

MR. WELLS' UTOPIA.

In a review marked by warm eulogy, not unmingled with adverse criticism, the writer sums up his position thus:—

The "Samurai," then, are Mr. Wells' contribution to our Utopian knowledge, our Inductive Future. Like his spiritual ancestors, Englishmen and Utopists before him, he has dreamed the dream of his generation. But he has done something more: he has preached a new crusade to a new chivalry. His book is not so much a traveller's tale as a call to action and a plan for the march; it can hardly be laid aside without an answer, yes or no. . . . The vital part of his proposals is that we should band ourselves deliberately to make the majority of men what only the small minority can be now.

OTHER ARTICLES.

There is a beautiful paper on Watts' pictures, under the title of "Painting as Thought." The writer does full justice to the revolution which Watts achieved in the

portraiture of death. The law and gospel of his paintings is said to be "Love as humanity's steersman, Love as life's guide, and the All-pervading Spirit as the Divine Mother." There is a charming review of J. Henry Shorthouse's work and style, and the life of Lord Dufferin is also noticed. A paper on the country and the Government ends with the conclusion that Mr. Chamberlain has gone far to make Conservatism impossible by uniting it with a fiscal policy unsuited to our country and time, and heartily disliked by the great majority of the people.

THE ENGLISH ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE.

The August magazines publish, oddly enough, a number of articles on London and its surroundings.

Mr. J. Taveron-Perry has, in the *English Illustrated Magazine*, an article on Brentford, the ancient "port" of London. He says that the adventurous explorer who will plunge from the dingy High Street into the unknown regions beyond will find much of the unexpected and interesting. George I., when passing through the town, is said to have always slowed down to admire its charms, and Dr. Johnson, in reply to Adam Smith's comments on the beauties of Glasgow, said: "Pray, Sir, have you ever seen Brentford?" But the nineteenth century has wrought great changes in Brentford.

The town is divided into two parts. Old Brentford, the eastern half, is in the parish of Ealing and the hundred of Ossulton, and is built along the banks of the Thames. New Brentford, the western half, is part of the parish of Hanwell, and is built along the banks of the Brent. Old Brentford is decidedly new, and New Brentford is old.

The publican still flourishes in Brentford, and the number of "Houses," it is stated, would fill a volume.

The youth of Shelley is the subject of another article by Mr. R. C. Travers. He describes Field Place, near Horsham, in Sussex, where Shelley was born, and gives an account of Shelley's life down to 1813, when Shelley visited his birthplace for the last time.

THE OCCULT REVIEW.

In the *Occult Review* for August there are several good stories under the head of psychic records. The two most notable papers are those by Mr. St. Lane Fox and Lady Archibald Campbell. The former, writing on What is Self, says:—

The higher self, although by nature more consistent and enduring than any of the lower selves, should not be regarded as an independent and unchangeable entity—a concrete soul distinct and isolated for all eternity; but that it is a synthetic spiritual growth, the fruit of the experiences of individual life. It is an awakening of the sea of consciousness in a mystic vehicle approaching the centre of all truth, call it God, Brahma, Atma, or Allah.

Lady Archibald Campbell is very enthusiastic in praise of Spiritualism. She says:—

We claim that in the disclosures we receive, allowing for insignificant discrepancies in detail, there is a uniform harmony. A practical, straightforward and intelligible directness, giving us a determined, defined and consistent interpretation of the universe.

Practical or experimental spiritism opens a casket without a key. It is a great master key, a key without which the psychologist has been lost in hopeless conjectures hitherto as to the manners of the mind. It is the key which in his hands opens the history of folk-lore and gives to its cosmical ideas a significant order of sequence which entitles it as a descriptive science to a high place in the progress of human thought.

Psychism or Spiritism we would show is as inductive in its process as any of the physical sciences.

THE HIBBERT JOURNAL.

The July number, like the rest, is of the kind that no one wishing to be in touch with the highest thought of the time can afford to be without. Mr. C. G. Montefiore's Jewish criticism of the Synoptic teachings claims separate notice. T. S. Rörðam, of Copenhagen University, contributes an ingenious answer to the question, "What was the Lost End of Mark's Gospel?" As both Matthew and Luke use Mark, Mr. Rörðam endeavours by comparison of these to reconstruct the missing termination of Mark. He finds "two ancient and quite independent sources—the original Luke xxiv. and the original Mark in all main points agreeing and confirming the list given by St. Paul in 1 Corinthians xv." He also finds the report in John in essential agreement with the Synoptics.

Professor Walker discusses the closing phase of Oscar Wilde under the title of "The Birth of a Soul." The Professor asks, "Were not his sufferings necessary to bring Wilde to the deeper life?" and then proceeds to his extraordinary argument: "If the sufferings were necessary, then the sins from which they sprang were necessary"! Then "for him it may have been worth while to sin as deeply as he did!"

The Rev. John Hutton asks, "Is the Age of Faith Returning?" He adduces many instances pointing to an affirmative answer. He entirely omits any mention of the Revival which is transforming Wales. Tendencies in scientific thought seem with him to count for more than the religious renovation of a nation.

Professor McGiffert finds in Spinoza, as interpreted by Herder, the origin in modern thought of the conception of Divine immanence. Mr. Joseph McCabe takes up the cudgels for Haeckel against Sir Oliver Lodge. Mr. G. M. Trevelyan argues that agnostics need not be miserable. Mr. Meredith, who is being boomed considerably in the magazines at present, is discussed by the Rev. James Moffatt in his relation to religion. Mrs. Beverley Ussher pleads for teaching the Christian religion in public schools by means of readings selected from our great moral teachers, and from the Scriptures in modern English. The discussions and reviews are, as usual, of a high order.

THE ECONOMIC REVIEW.

In the *Economic Review* Mr. H. V. Toynbee discusses the problem of the unemployed, and calls attention to the fact that already, in 1903, one hundred of the principal trade unions paid more than half a million sterling in unemployed benefits, and urges us to be on our guard against any scheme which might weaken the spirit of independence and the development of organised self-help. Mr. T. I. Jones observes that British royalties over all minerals total not less than £8,000,000 a year, of which about £7,000,000 are paid on coal. £4,000,000, he reckons, of the coal royalties is a tax on the consumer, and about £3,000,000 is Nature's gift. He thinks that, failing nationalisation, mining royalties should be taxed; and all virgin mineral land should yield its royalties to the State. Mr. Frederick Maddison jubilates greatly over the refusal of the Co-operative Congress to join forces with the Labour Representation Committee. The Rev. Canon Holland and J. Carter lay down broad principles of commercial morality. Professor R. L. Ottley contributes a somewhat academic study of the relations between Church and State.

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

The July *Cosmopolitan* advertises as its chief feature an essay by Maxim Gorky, entitled "The March of Man." It is not particularly noteworthy. There is an illustrated sketch of Henry VIII.'s wives. The writer omits to allude to the story that to this day the ghost of Catherine Howard can be heard to shriek in Hampton Court. There is an interesting speculation by Mr. Alfred Henry Lewis as to what the young Rockefeller will do with the billion dollars which he will inherit. He will do nothing with them, is Mr. Lewis's reply. It will be as far from the touch of his personal command as the north wind. The following is a curious attempt to enable the reader to realise what a billion of money amounts to:—

Assuming that the Wandering Jew is still abroad upon the earth, had the Roman Government as a reward for his cruelty granted him an annual pension of five hundred thousand dollars, and paid that half-million every faithful year throughout all the long centuries down to present time, and if on his side the peripatetic pensioner had saved every obol until now, he would not have a billion dollars. In point of fact and fortune, young Mr. Rockefeller, when he comes into his inheritance, would overtop him. For all his almost two thousand years, his annual income of a half-million, and his frugal saving of every groat, that deathless outcast could only write himself the "Second richest man on earth." So much in the hope that you may gain from it some notion of the sinister length and breadth, not to add thickness, of a billion dollars—being the present Rockefeller hoard.

Mr. Richard Le Gallienne, writing on Coney Island, maintains that "Coney Island, more than any other showman in the world, has heard and answered man's cry for the Furies of Light and Noise. Whatever else the speculators back of Coney Island don't know, they understand the—Zulu. Coney Island is the Tom-Tom of America. Every nation has, and needs, and loves its Tom-Tom. It has its needs of orgiastic escape from respectability—that is, from the world of What-we-have-to-do in the world of What-we-would-like-to-do, from the world of duty that endureth forever into the world of joy that is graciously permitted for a moment."

Mr. Alan Dale chaffs the American Summering Actor in England, and Mr. J. Brisben Walker asks his readers to ask themselves "What Do I Believe, and Why?"

CHAMBERS'S JOURNAL.

The August issue of *Chambers's Journal* has an interesting article on Rome in Picture and in Story. The writer tells something of the literary associations of Rome, and adds it would take a lifetime to read the volumes which have been suggested by Rome and its history, while the list of literary men who have visited Rome would include almost every literary name.

Another article in the same number gives a history of the Royal Hospital of St. Katherine. The origin of the Hospital, says Mr. W. M. J. Williams, is attributed to Matilda, wife of King Stephen, and the original site of the building was near the Tower of London. Its present site in Regent's Park dates from 1825.

Mr. Lewis Melville, the author of a book on Thackeray, discusses the novels of Charles Reade. He thinks Reade resembles Wilkie Collins more than any other English writer, but Reade was the better-informed man, and he loved to parade his knowledge. At heart Reade was a playwright. In collaboration with Tom Taylor he wrote "Masks and Faces," but before it was produced Reade turned it into a novel "Peg Woffington."

THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

The first July number of the *Nouvelle Revue* prints a hitherto unpublished account of Morocco, written in 1883 by a diplomatist concerned in Moroccan affairs. The writer deals first with the politics of Morocco, and, secondly, with French, English, and Spanish policy in turn. Of the three rival Powers in Morocco in 1883, France, he says, has the most important interests, and he urges her to take possession. A note is added, by G. Desandrouin, saying that ever since 1878 Germany has wanted a port in Morocco, and hitherto her efforts have been in vain, for Spain did not care to instal Germany in such close proximity.

Armand Charpentier supplements Jules Claretie's article on the Censorship under Napoleon III., and shows how various plays were altered in accordance with the susceptibilities of the censors. He quotes the three different reports on "*La Dame aux Camélias*," the last still persisting in the conclusions arrived at in the first. The piece was finally produced, thanks to the intervention of M. de Morny, and the public proved less susceptible than the censors.

The French Colonial Conference is the subject of a paper by Albert de Pouvoirville. He says the only way to win the co-operation of the natives is to give them a part in the administration. In a word, France can only get from the natives all that their physical strength and intellectual force are capable of rendering by means adequate to the intellect and temperament of the different races.

A sensible article on Alimentary Prejudices is contributed by Dr. Marcel Labbé to both July numbers. He discusses meat, milk, alcohol and sugar as articles of diet. He says it is a mistake to suppose that a vegetarian or a milk diet is debilitating, while meat alone can form muscle. Albumen is found in vegetables, in milk, and in eggs. If 100 grammes of meat contain 20 grammes of albumen, it must be remembered that 100 grammes of haricots, or lentils, or peas contain 20 to 22 grammes, that 100 grammes of bread contain 7 grammes, and 100 grammes of flour 10 grammes. Do not the Japanese, who eat little else than rice, afford a fine example of vigour and endurance? Sugar best supplies muscular energy. Meat should be eaten in moderation, especially by nervous people. A meat diet excites and exalts the nervous system. Man is not merely a carnivorous animal, and the one diet which he cannot endure is an exclusively meat diet. He can be a vegetarian, or fruitarian, or he can live on milk entirely.

THE INDIAN WORLD.

The *Indian World* for June publishes a most interesting character sketch, with portrait, of Devendranath Tagore. In place of editorial notes there is an elaborate essay, setting forth a scheme of reorganisation of the District Civil Service in India. The aim of the editor to make the *Indian World* an Indian "Review of Reviews" is steadily kept in mind. He quotes, for instance, from Dr. Creighton's paper read before the Society of Arts, the following general conclusion about the plague:—"After seeing a good many of those dreadful mud-villages, I have come to think that it is their miserable structure that is the real reason why the Indian plains are cursed with plague, and that there can be no real cure but a more civilised kind of dwelling, and a great revival of the native building arts of village industries."

THE CENTURY.

The August number has a great deal of the midsummer glow which colours its frontispiece. There are some good pictures of the American summer girl, mostly with the usual masculine retainer, by H. C. Christy, and reproductions of H. S. Hubbell's cabman and café poet, in the series of Parisian types. Hugh Spender describes Lady Warwick's farming college for girls, which has been so frequently sketched in the English press. Mr. W. J. Stillman takes his readers into "Squirrel Land." The frolics of the American circus are pictured and written about, and the triumphs of the electric railway and of the associated press are set forth in two papers. Alpine climbing in automobiles for the Cup of the French Alps claims separate mention.

THE GRAND MAGAZINE.

The August number opens with M. Adolphe Brisson's impressions of England. He says that while the French are enthusiastic, amiable, and ungrateful, the English are cold, dry, and faithful. Our loyalty is what he most admires in us. Michael Macdonagh tells how Acts of Parliament are drafted at the office of the Parliamentary Counsel, established in 1859. The first Counsel draws £2500 a year, the second £1800. Lord Thring reports that Mr. Gladstone used to carefully weigh every word of every clause, but Disraeli concerned himself only about the principles and proposals of his measure. Disraeli gave Mr. Thring but one day for the drafting of the Reform Bill of 1867. Other articles have been mentioned separately. The number is a marvel of interest, variety, and instruction for fourpence.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW.

The July number is chiefly notable for Dr. D. W. Simon's paper on the Universe and the Supernatural, and Mr. Beveridge's account of the rift in Norwegian Lutheranism, both of which claim separate notice. Mr. E. W. Thompson traces the influence of India on Christian thought in the new emphasis on the immanence of the Divine Life and the unity of all things, as well as in vegetarian and other movements towards a greater simplification of diet and life. Dr. Japp describes two variety of schools and tendencies among modern Jews, and asks if a revived Judaism is possible. The answer is, Yes; but it must be along the lines of productive labour and the simplicity of life and habit—by return to true ideals of social regeneration and uplifting through the individual life. The eccentric genius of the life of Hawker of Morwenstow is sympathetically sketched by R. Wilkins Rees. The reviews of recent literature are, as usual, valuable.

The *Harbinger of Light* (Melbourne), in its September issue, appears in a new cover, and under the editorship of Mrs. Charles Bright, in place of Mr. W. H. Terry, who is retiring from the position. The choice of editor is a good one. Mrs. Bright has an interesting article on Sir W. Crooks, F.R.S., and an interview with Mrs. Loie F. Prior, at present lecturing in Melbourne, and there is also an article on "Spirit Teaching, Ethical and Religious," by Mr. W. H. Terry.

The *Quiver* for August is chiefly notable for Mr. F. J. Cross's "Visit to Nelson's Village"—Burnham Thorpe—and for Rev. H. B. Freeman's account of the different postures in which nations pray, with photographic illustrations.

THE DUTCH REVIEWS.

Elsevier should be especially interesting to British readers this month from the fact that it devotes a large portion of its space to two articles on British subjects. The first in rotation, although not in interest for the majority of people, is that of William III. ; it is a sketch of the Prince of Orange, with portraits and illustrations, including a portrait of Queen Mary. The second is a sketch of *Punch*, with reproductions of some of the illustrations drawn by Leech, a portrait of Sir John Tenniel and other pictures. This article will be concluded next month ; it is very entertaining. The usual contribution concerning some distinguished artist is also here, and there are other excellent features, among which I am glad to see a readable review of some new books.

Vragen des Tijds, which is somewhat more bulky than usual, and is intended to satisfy its readers for two months (for there will be no issue during the holiday month), opens with a contribution on Taxation and Public Welfare. This is a reply to various writers and speakers who maintain that the people of Holland are becoming more and more poor, that higher protective tariffs are required, and so forth. The writer gives figures to prove that the people are really better off than they were. Incidentally, and in connection with Dutch tariffs, the following experience of a London firm may be mentioned:—A case of goods was sent to the Netherlands. The Customs authorities declared that the declaration of value was incorrect (the duty is 5 per cent. on the value), and inflicted a fine. The firm in question made a statement to the effect that the value was really slightly under the declared amount, so there had been no attempt to defraud, and that the Dutch authorities could carry out the threat of themselves buying the goods at the declared value. This statement was rejected as incorrect, and it was only after a lot of trouble that the authorities gave way.

Reverting again to the contents of *Vragen des Tijds*. I may mention that the third contribution deals with the draining of the Lauwers Zee and the amelioration of Friesland thereby. The work appears to be necessary for the welfare of the province, but the cost is the stumbling block. Where is the money to come from? On an ordinary map the reader will find the Lauwers Zee not a great way from the Zuyder Zee.

Onze Eeuw has several good articles, of which I prefer that on Agricultural Instruction and Agricultural Societies in Belgium. At first, the farmers set themselves against every innovation, but as time went on and pioneers of improvements used every effort to make them see matters in a different light, the new machinery and new ideas were tolerated and then adopted. Now Belgium is going ahead at a good rate ; there are travelling schools of agriculture, credit banks with loans at fair interest, and many other advantages for the farmers who are obliged or wish to resort to outside aid. The sketch of a journey through Mexico is interesting.

In *De Gids* I find an instructive article on the preservation of monuments connected with history and art. The writer gives a summary of the laws of various countries, such as the Preservation of Monuments Act, passed in this country in 1882. France, Italy, Sweden, Finland, and Switzerland are among the countries which have passed laws to this end. Italy has an official committee, with chief inspectors, inspectors, and other officers to watch over the relics of ancient and medieval times. Professor Hubrecht discourses on what may be

called life cells. What is the source of life? Is it really the same in plants as in animals? He quotes some lines of Tennyson to the effect that if he (the poet) could know what the plant was, root and everything, then he would know what God and man are. Is it likely that we shall solve the mystery of life? Among the other contents of this review there is the second part of Dr. Byvanck's appreciative sketch of Marcel Schwob.

LA REVUE.

In the first July number of *La Revue* H. Massis concludes his article on Zola and his method of work. He is still showing us how "*L'Assommoir*" was written, and as Zola considered the study of the localities in which the story is laid of great importance, we get in this second instalment many details relating to the streets and the quarter figuring in the novel. Zola believed that men were to be explained, in a great measure, by the house, the lodging, the quarter, or the city, in which they lived. In the same way he thought, with Taine, that professions created varieties in men as climate creates varieties in animals, and his study of localities would naturally be incomplete without an equally serious study of the professions of his characters. We have therefore many notes on laundries, zinc-working, chain-making, etc. Further, there are lengthy extracts in the Note-Books from special works. For instance, the malady and the death of Coupeau are described as the "textual reproduction of a clinical observation made at Sainte-Anne." When the notes which form the *dossier* were completed, the preparatory work is followed by a plan. The materials are divided up into chapters, and the final plans of the first two chapters are added to show Zola's method.

Auguste Renard, in the number for July 1st, discusses the Orthographic Battle between the Académie Française and the University. Two Commissions, he explains—one appointed by M. Chaumié and the other appointed by the Académie—have been asked to give their opinions on French orthographic reform. The Ministerial Commission, which concluded its labours a year ago, recommended eight general reforms, whereupon the Académie, invited to give an opinion on the report of the Ministerial Commission, appointed twelve members to consider it. The Académie seems to have taken up the matter with the idea of wrecking the reforms, and the writer shows the foolishness of its arguments.

The second July number opens with a severe article by G. Pellissier, entitled "Some Truths about the Académie Française." The Académie Française, he says, is the most illustrious of all the bodies, literary or scientific, supported by the State, and it is the most useless. The armchairs of the Forty are symbolical ; it is as if legend might be truer than history. One can imagine the members comfortably installed in these symbolical armchairs, beds of laziness, made for discreet and benign talks, generally having no reference to the making of a Dictionary. The writer sees no reason why the Académie should not be suppressed. It does no good but harm to literature.

Mr. W. T. Stead follows with an article on the Mad Dog Press in England, showing in how many cases during the period of Conservative ascendancy the Press did its utmost to drive England into war—with France *à propos* of Fashoda, with Germany on account of the Kaiser's telegram to Kruger, with the United States on account of Venezuela, and with Russia, first on account of Port Arthur, and secondly, because of the Dogger Bank incident.

THE ITALIAN REVIEWS.

It is somewhat disappointing to open the beautifully illustrated pages of *Emporium* and find photographs of motor-cars in the place of the Old Masters usually reproduced there. The July number contains, however, besides a fully illustrated article on the work of the Flemish symbolist painter and illustrator, Jan Toorop, an important protest from Professor Corrado Ricci against the vandalism that is ruining the beauty of Venice. Not only has the electric current been carried across the lagoon in a series of Eiffel Tower-like constructions of peculiar hideousness; not only do vulgar advertisement boards face the railway from Mestre onwards, but a huge hotel has been erected slap up against the renowned Church of S. Maria della Salute, of which the Professor declares that it would have caused the architect Longhena to die of grief. Other architectural monstrosities appear to be in contemplation, so it is to be hoped the timely warning of the distinguished critic will rouse the aesthetic conscience of Venice.

The *Civiltà Cattolica* has begun an interesting series of articles on Modern Theosophy, written with a commendable effort at impartiality. The first number (July 1st) deals with its founders, and contains biographical sketches of Madame Blavatsky, who is rather severely dealt with, Colonel Olcott, and Mrs. Besant.

The latest issue of the *Nuova Antologia* (July 16th) is something of a Carlyle number, for we find both a translation of the chapter on the taking of the Bastille from his "French Revolution," which is about to be issued in Italian for the first time, and the first instalment, under the title of "An Old Problem and New Documents," of a biographical sketch of Jane Welsh Carlyle, based on the latest available information. The sketch will clearly be in the nature of a vindication of the Carlyle ménage. E. Mancini contributes a gossip article on dentistry in early historic times, from which it appears that the art, far from being a modern invention, was well known to the Egyptians and Assyrians four centuries before the Christian era, and that it was carried to great perfection by the Romans, who stopped teeth so well that it was rarely necessary to pull them out. Yet in the Middle Ages the art of preserving and replacing the teeth had been so completely lost, that when Louis IX. of France died at the age of fifty-five he had but one solitary tooth in his gums. It was the celebrated Paré, surgeon to Charles IX., who first revived the practice of dentistry in Europe.

The *Riforma Sociale* urges the much-needed reform in postal tariffs, pointing out that the charges for letters in Italy are among the highest, and the average of letters per population among the lowest in Europe. The author suggests that letters should be sent for 15 cents. instead of 20 cents., as at present, and that the charge for printed matter should also be reduced, but that the stamp for picture post-cards should be raised from 2 cents. to 5 cents.

The *Rassegna Nazionale* leads off with an interesting interview between the distinguished novelist, A. Fogazzaro, and Mgr. Scalabrini, the late Bishop of Piacenza, one of the most broad-minded and energetic of Italian prelates. The Bishop's adventures while travelling in Brazil to visit the numerous Italian immigrants there are briefly described by the novelist. Orsola Barbano draws a suggestive comparison between the philosophic idea of Tolstoi and of Mazzini, and G. Piranesi, in the light of a freshly discovered document, continues the eager controversy over the various houses of the Alighieri family

in Florence, and the identity of the actual house in which Dante was born.

From the offices of the *Nuova Parola*, which has always had a strong psychic tendency, we have received the first number of a new psychic magazine, *Rivista delle Riviste di Studi Psicici*, which, while publishing original articles, professes to summarise 300 magazines and papers in all languages dealing with Psychical studies, and to be an indispensable guide to the progress of psychic thought throughout the world. The *Nuova Parola* publishes an interview with Professor William James, and a somewhat severe criticism of Oscar Wilde's "De Profundis."

FORUM.

The *Forum* for July reviews adversely Miss Robins' "A Dark Lantern," and condemns Mrs. Ward for her hodge-podge of historical anachronisms in her "Marriage of William Ashe."

The article on applied science is interesting as usual. The carbon filament in incandescent lights appears to be doomed:—

Better results have been secured with wires of tantalum and of osmium. The very high melting point of these metals enables them to stand temperatures giving excellent illumination with moderate current consumption. Thus the improved tantalum lamp, due to the combined researches of Dr. Von Bolton and Dr. Feuerlein, has a life of 3000 hours, at 25 candle-power, with a consumption of electrical energy of only two watts per candle. The osmium lamp is reported as doing even better, the life being about 5000 hours and the energy consumption being as low as 1.5 watts per candle. The consumption for the present carbon-filament lamp is 3 watts per candle, so that, all other things being equal, a gain of 30 to 50 per cent. appears. These new lamps are not greatly different in appearance from the present forms, the filaments being enclosed in exhausted glass bulbs similar in size and shape to the common incandescent lamp; and unless some serious defects appear in the course of practical experience with them, they will doubtless come into general use.

The writer of "The Educational Outlook" describes what sensible correlation of the scholastic work around a vital, healthy, and practical central interest will do for a school as illustrated at Hyannis, Massachusetts, where all work is correlated round garden activities:—

The children are on home-ground and are kept busy from the very beginning. The thought that they are enrolled in the list of producers is before them from the first day in school. The work they are doing impels thought of the product, of the relation of their task to the world in the future, and so on.

There is an interesting account of what America is doing in architecture by A. D. F. Hamlin, Professor of Architecture of Columbia University. Miss Patrick, President of the American College for Women in Constantinople, describes the present position of women in Turkey. An Asiatic describes and denounces the British invasion of Tibet, and Mr. Julius Moritsen describes the rupture between Norway and Sweden from the Swedish point of view.

THE REVUE DE PARIS.

The first article, by Arvède Barine, in the *Revue de Paris* of July 1st, is a biographical notice of Bénéigne d'Auvergne of Saint-Mars, considered by his contemporaries "the gaoler *par excellence*, incomparable, irreplaceable in delicate cases." He began life as a humble soldier, but by changing his profession and taking charge of various celebrities, he ended as a millionaire. Among his prisoners are numbered Fouquet, Lanzun, the Iron Mask, Madame Guyon, Mademoiselle Florence, and

several of the Protestant clergy who resisted after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes.

Louis Houllerrigne, writing on science, thinks that specialisation pushed to its last limits may be the inexorable law of progress, but it is a serious defect. It might be remedied by more systematic scientific collaboration and an extension of general scientific instruction.

Victor Bérard, writing on French Foreign Policy, says that since the Treaty of Frankfurt three distinct periods of French policy may be noted. It was national to the Congress of Berlin, colonial to 1894, and world-policy during the last ten years.

In the second July number an anonymous writer discusses the causes of the Russo-Japanese War.

Another contributes an article on the German Navy. The Maritime League, created by the Kaiser, soon became popular even in South Germany, and it counts 650,000 adherents. The naval budget amounts to 234 million marks, and the German naval programme naturally causes some uneasiness to France, who will have to look to her navy if she would equal that of Germany in 1917.

The concluding article of the number deals appropriately with Belgium. M. Wilmette asks: Is there an intellectual Belgium? Properly speaking, there is a lack of Belgian literature, and yet this little country has been the home of many of the greatest artists. Though territorially small, Belgium is great in souvenirs of communal valour, happy mercantile life, and artistic beauty.

THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

In the *Revue des Deux Mondes* of July 1st, Emile Olivier gives the history of the law relating to the Liberty of the Press, presented to the Legislature in 1868. This law, notwithstanding its defects, brought about a complete revolution in the press. It was the subject of many animated discussions.

An interesting article is that contributed by Georges Lafenestre on Art and Architecture in Southern Italy between the fourth and thirteenth centuries.

In the second July number F. Brunetière publishes an article on the Mensonge des Pacifiques which is very disappointing. It is dull and commonplace. When M. Brunetière handles a subject we expect he will display some originality and defend his thesis with some degree of brilliance. In his attack upon M. Destournelles and those who work for peace and conciliation he never arises above the dead level of banality. The anti-peace party must be reduced to straits indeed when their best advocate actually argues that armies must be kept up to find employment for the men now in the ranks! With such a babe in economics it is impossible to argue. It reminds me of an old Tyneside acquaintance who was wont to maintain that there was nothing so good for trade as storms which sent ships to the bottom, and thereby made more work for the working man.

In another article M. Rouire recounts the history of England's relations with Tibet from 1774 onwards. In that year took place the first mission from the Regent of Tibet to Warren Hastings at Calcutta.

Cavour's famous formula, "A Free Church in a Free State," forms the subject of a long article by Charles Benoist. The writer tells us when the phrase was first used, and gives many details of the various other occasions which have made it historic in connection with the relations of Church and State.

Thus it was Cavour's idea to give liberty to the Church, in the hope that the Church would use it for the development of the Catholic religion in Italy and in the world. This idea haunted him to his last hour, and his last words on his deathbed were "A Free Church in a Free State."

THE ARENA.

In the *Arena* for July, Mr. L. Warner Mills begins the story of the Economic struggle in Colorado between the forces of capitalism and democracy. There is an article on Divorce in Switzerland, which is chiefly interesting from the account which it contains of the alterations in the Swiss private code, resulting from the introduction of the new German civil code. Dr. Mosley writes of the charm of Emerson. Mr. J. T. van Rensselaer identifies Socialism with Christianity. Prof. Bemis and Mr. F. Ingram criticise a previous paper by ex-Mayor Brown on Municipal Ownership. There is a long paper reviewing the diplomatic dealings of the United States with Panama. Mr. Frank F. Stone, young London sculptor, has executed a bust of Christ in the Far West. A photograph of this, under the title "He of Nazareth," is admirably reproduced. Mr. Andrew White's Autobiography is the subject of two lengthy papers. The article on Mr. Homer Davenport is noticed elsewhere.

THE YOUNG MAN'S MAGAZINE.

The *Young Man's Magazine* (New Zealand) for August contains two eminently characteristic articles, one of "New Routes in Fiordland," referring to the Alpin region, in the South of New Zealand, and the other of "The Far North of New Zealand." In the former graphic description is given of a night spent amongst the Alps: "At night the forces of nature entered into competition with one another. While we were safely wrapped in our sleeping-bags suddenly the rain, that had partially ceased, came down in torrents, and the ink-blackness was broken at intervals by the most vivid flashes of lightning. To a certain extent we had become accustomed to the roar of the avalanches, but that night the commotion was tremendous. The bright flash was followed almost immediately by the cracking of the firmament, as the thunder rolled down the valley, echoing and reverberating between its rock-bound sides. Not to be outdone the demons of the mountains loosed the avalanches that, with a sharp crack, rumbled over the rocky ledge, falling with a deafening roar into the valley below."

Mention is made in the second article of "the Reinga" famous in Maori lore as the spot from which the departing spirits of the Maoris took their final leap in the unseen world, the gate in fact of their Hades. The myth of the Reinga is not peculiar to the New Zealander, but is one of the many legends which he holds in common with the other Polynesian races. The closely related Moriori, too, the native of the Chatham Islands, had likewise his place of departure for his dead end Matukituki, a volcanic hill in the north-west. Chatham Island, was the place from which the Moriori shades looked wistful for the last time over fair Whangauri, their sea-girt isle, preparatory to the final plunge beneath the western reef."

This magazine was started some years ago in a very small way, by the members of St. John's Presbyterian Bible Class in Wellington. It is now a splendid monthly journal, a credit to the promoters, and to the colony.

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

Three articles in the August number have received separate treatment.

THE FALL OF THE RUSSIAN NAVY.

Colonel C. E. de la Poer Beresford sketches the rise and fall of the Russian Navy. He says significantly enough that the decay of the fleet is due to the system of protection carried out to its extreme limits. Formerly the Russian Government ordered most of its ships abroad, first in Britain, then in Germany; finally at home. The home-made ships were found to sink deeper than had been expected, immersing part of their armour belt, and letting the water in through their gunholes. The Russian officer, the writer urges, needs to be educated as are his British or German brothers in arms, else he will neither deserve nor command success. Russian admirals are anxious rather to save their vessels than to risk battles. They esteem the lives of men less than herrings, but are chary of exposing battleships.

BRITISH MILITARY FARMS.

Mr. E. F. Harvie gives a significant description of the British military farms in South Africa, some seventy in number. Started in December, 1900, to supply the hospitals and troops with provisions, they were perfectly organised and have proved a great success. The soil yields three crops of potatoes in less than a year, and at the rate of three and a-half tons to the acre. Nine crops of lucerne are gathered between July and February. The dairy farm and poultry keeping also were successful. Irrigation was introduced. Farming by the British in South Africa is no longer a problematical thing. It has been essayed under the direction of the military authorities, and it has proved a conspicuous success. The overseers placed on the farms were men who had served through the campaign and had in every case been farmers in England, Scotland, or Ireland.

AMERICAN MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

Mr. Sidney Brooks applauds President Roosevelt's raising the question of American marriage and divorce laws. A Federal marriage law it would be difficult to introduce without amendment of the Constitution. But a uniform marriage law voluntarily adopted by all the States would be less difficult. The writer gives a vivid and picturesque idea of the perfect jungle of varying laws allowing and forbidding marriage and divorce in the various States. He anticipates that the suggested uniform law would make a civil or religious ceremony optional, would appoint a new official like the English registrar, would fix the competent age of contract at eighteen for a man and sixteen for a woman, would forbid marriages between whites and persons of colour,

would prevent the marriages of epileptics and lunatics, would establish the usual prohibitive degrees, and would uphold the principle of legitimacy by subsequent marriage.

DEARTH OF OFFICERS.

Major Arthur Griffiths attributes the dearth of officers in the British Army to the long course of depreciation and detraction to which officers have been subjected for some years past, and the absence of sufficient stimulus along with the barrenness of adequate reward. The writer thinks that hard measure was meted out to our officers at the time of the South African War. The many charges then made have never been either supported by evidence or withdrawn. The writer declares, however, that there has been a marked improvement. Always good, they are now infinitely better. A much higher tone prevails. There is a general diffusion of the desire to qualify, and show up well. The officer to-day is the chief instructor of his men, as a rule fully competent. Marked progress has been made in the scientific corps and especially the Royal Artillery. He pleads for a large reserve of educated staff officers.

MADAME NOVIKOFF AS EGERIA.

Mr. Escott writes on the part played by women as the inspirers of statesmen in the nineteenth century in an article which he has named "The Extinction of Egeria." It would have been better entitled "The Influence of Egeria." In the course of his dissertation I came with pleasure upon the following reference to Madame Novikoff:—

In London the cosmopolitan stateswoman, so frequent a figure a couple of generations since, possesses, as its chief, if not its only representative, the gifted lady who permanently coloured the international ideas of Gladstone, and whose intellectual fascination touched the thought and even coloured the literary expression of Froude and Kinglake.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Sir George Arthur applauds Mr. Brodrick's settlement of the dispute between Lords Curzon and Kitchenor, and administrators to both contending lords even-handed eulogy. The Rev. H. J. Bardsley pleads for an agreement between Churchmen and Nonconformists on the lines of the Owens College scheme for meeting the education difficulty. Discussing attacks made on science in the interests of religion, Mr. W. H. Mallock says that if we wish to win religious belief back again, we must disavow the frontal attacks of the clerical party and the abortive mining operations of the philosophic. He reserves his notion of the true way of defending the faith. A most tempting article by Charles J. Norris treats of first love in poetry. The financial outlook is said to be much more hopeful since the peace proposals of President Roosevelt.



THE BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

THE TYRANNY OF THE DARK.*

The Psychic it is now evident will be the new leading *motif* of the fiction of the future. The phenomenon of the Double, the capacity for automatic telepathy, are practically unworked mines, while the novelist who first took the phenomena of the *séance* room seriously would find himself in a field of hitherto unimagined extent. "John Chilcote, M.P.," shows what use can be made of a spurious Double. But what could not be made of a genuine Double? "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" was one of the earliest essays to press the truth of multiple and alternating personalities into the service of the novelist. Mr. Wells, who in his "Time Machine" showed a keener and truer sense of the realities of the psychic world than that which has been displayed by any other writer, may yet achieve greater success than he has yet dreamed of if he decides seriously to exploit the new wonderland that lies all around us as invisible as the atmosphere, but whose pressure is not less constant.

In "The Tyranny of the Dark" we have an attempt by a powerful and original Western novelist to build up a love story, the whole machinery of which is supplied from across the Border. In "The Tyranny of the Dark" Mr. Hamlin Garland steps boldly across the dividing line by which a tyrannical convention has confined modern writers to human intelligences which are still clothed upon their bodies. In the modern world it is as inadmissible to bring a disembodied spirit upon the scene as it would be to go to a dinner party in the costume of Adam before the Fall. Mr. Hamlin Garland calmly sets this arbitrary convention at defiance. In his story we are back to the true tradition of all great imaginative literature. What would the "Iliad" be if Homer had not constantly described how the deities of Olympus mingled in the fray outside the walls of Troy—mortals with immortals mixed, the whole action of the drama dominated by the Invisibles? In Mr. Garland's romance the *dramatis personæ* are half of them incarnate in physical bodies, the other half discarnate, disembodied, viewless entities who are real as the gods of Homer, and quite as important to the fortunes of the hero. The story is one among many other signs that the long winter of a purblind materialism is passing away, and that the children of men, after long wandering in the wilderness, are nearing the Promised Land, where the exercise and evolution of their latest psychic faculties will so enormously increase their range of vision and their perception of the realities of the universe that the Race will declare, "Whereas I was once blind, now I see."

This extension or discovery of what is practically a sixth sense has been brought into evidence this year in many quarters—notably in the Welsh Revival. When Mr. Evan Roberts, swooping like a falcon on its prey, picks out from a thousand strangers a single unknown person, to whom he reveals his recent transgressions and half-forgotten crimes, until the trembling wretch feels as if he had been haled before the Judgment Seat of Him before



Serviss listened with growing amazement.
(Reproduced from "The Tyranny of the Dark.")

whose countenance all secret sins are set, he is exercising this enlarged perception, which, being hitherto discountenanced and pooh-poohed, has been relegated to clairvoyants and thought-readers. The mysterious melodies sung by choirs of Invisibles which have been heard by many of late in North and South Wales, and the strange lights which accompany the Egryn evangelist, are other symptoms that the barrier between us and the other world is wearing

* "The Tyranny of the Dark." By Hamlin Garland.
(Harpers. 6s.).

ry thin. But of all the marvels which defy the accepted explanations, and which compel even the most sceptic to shrug his shoulders and admit that there must be something in it after all, none are so marvellous as the phenomena of the Double. That a man can be in two places at one time is admitted by the Roman Catholic Church, whose doctrine of translocation bears witness, as do many of its most cherished dogmas, to a real underlying truth. But that a man can be to all appearance physically present in two places far removed from each other, and even at the same moment be seen by two sets of observers in different places is, to my own personal knowledge, absolutely true. But there is no phenomenon so absolutely impossible. We may credit the



"Do you want to kill the psychic?"
(Reproduced from "The Tyranny of the Dark.")

truth of the apparition of the ghosts of the dead. But this visible, tangible, audible ghost of the living, this duplication of the body and clothes, and the mind of a man who is still liable to pay rates and taxes as an ordinary citizen of this work-a-day world—who can fathom the abyssal mystery which underlies such a phenomenon? Yet that Doubles do manifest much more frequently than people imagine is to me certain. I have twice seen doubles under circumstances that precluded either mistaken identity, coincidence, or inaccurate observation, and my experience is by no means singular.

The House of Commons is not exactly the place where we should naturally anticipate the manifestation of any mysteries of a psychic character—the continued survival of the Balfour Ministry being the outside limit of the miraculous and uncanny occurrences to be observed from its lobbies. But the Double has been seen at least thrice within the precincts. The first and the oldest apparition was that of the Double of Mr. T. P. O'Connor, who was seen distinctly sitting in the House at a time when he was actually in Galway. The second case reported is that of another Irish member whose Double is declared to have actually voted in a division in Westminster when its original lay ill in Ireland. But the third and the most recent case is that of Major Sir Carne Rasch, who was seen in the House of Commons just before Easter by at least three members, at a time when he was afterwards said to have been lying ill at home.

In "The Tyranny of the Dark" there is no phenomenon of the Double. It is confined to the phenomena of the *séance* room. Mr. Garland's story tells how a young, beautiful and delightful American girl, living among the Rockies, develops mediumship at a very early age. There was no inducing of trance, no holding of *séances*, no knowledge of spiritualism in the early stages of this young psychic's development. When her little brother died, he came back and manifested through her, to the great comfort and consolation of his bereaved mother. Then her fame as a medium having been established on the other side—for at first all knowledge of the fact was jealously concealed from her neighbours—she became the channel for communication between this world and the next. Her grandfather, her father, her brother and others were her chief controls, especially her grandfather, who became a veritable tyrant, from whose grasp she in vain endeavoured to escape. She would be seized by the throat by this old tyrant of a grandsire, thrown into a trance whenever he chose, and compelled to allow him and other spirits to communicate through her to the survivors. At first this intercourse was a Divine privilege; but trouble came owing to the ignorance of the medium and her mother as to the law by which every medium is bound to preserve intact the inviolability of her own faculties. A medium should never allow the spirits to control her excepting when and how and where she pleases. If she neglects this rule she will become, like Mr. Garland's heroine, the helpless slave of the Spirits of the Dead. The story tells how she struggles to escape, and finally succeeds by the aid of her lover, a young scientific materialist, who succeeds in reinforcing her will power, so as to enable her to baffle the tyrannous controls when they endeavour to take possession of her against her will.

"The Tyranny of the Dark" is a very interesting story. The characters are admirably drawn, and are very true to life. The millionaire Pratt, who became

the merciless Mæcenas of the psychic world; the young minister who deserts his church for the *séance* room; the stepfather of the medium; Mr. Serviss, the scientist, with his sister, Mrs. Rice, and her chief, Dr. Weissmann, are all living beings, vividly painted. They live, move and breathe before us. Hardly less real are the unseen denizens of the dark, especially of the grandfather, Macleod, a ruthless imperious spirit, who is so intent upon using his granddaughter to open up a communication between this world and the next, that he makes her life a burden to her, and finally precipitates the revolt. But Mr. Garland is true to nature in declaring that the control of the medium by the spirits was in no way prejudicial to her health. She remained bright and blooming, and radiantly youthful and healthy, despite all her trances and other experiences. The only trouble arose, although Mr. Garland does not point that out, from the medium not realising from the first the absolute necessity of always being herself in command. If she had always been able to stipulate when, how and for how long she would consent for them to use her organism, she might have had all the good and tasted none of the evil which darkened her life.

A fair young girl with beautiful grey eyes, with exquisite lips scarlet as a strawberry, stands gazing wistfully on the sunset on the mountain peaks. That is the heroine, Viola Lambert, whose stepfather is a wealthy miner of silver and gold in the heart of the Rockies. To her enters on horseback the hero, Morton Serviss, a man of culture and a scientist, with eyes of subtle appeal, who falls in love with the heroine at first sight. He was passing through the mining village when he saw her, and fell a victim to her charm. He discovers that she is a haunted creature subject to trances, and when under the control of spirits she plays divine music, and professes to commune with the risen dead. He recoils in horror from the beautiful fraud, for he is a scientist of the Ray Lankester type, who scouts the very possibility of the existence of a spirit. Viola seemed wondrous fair, but as she was a medium it followed, according to his logic, that she must of necessity be a fraud. Her mother, a lady of character, was also branded by him as an accomplice, while the Rev. Mr. Clarke, her minister, who had been converted to spiritualism by the alleged return of his dead wife, through the mediumship of Viola, was also set down as a scoundrel. Viola told him frankly in a mountain ride that she hated the whole thing, and longed to be free from it all; but although he was loth to believe she was playing a part, he felt as if she had been tainted with leprosy. He fled from the scene, leaving her to contend as best she could with the machinations of Clarke.

Morton Serviss was a materialistic biologist, one of those men who will spend gladly six months in studying the parasites that infest the abdomen of a flea, but who resent the mere suggestion that they should devote six hours to examine the evidence

which goes to show the persistence of the individual after death, or the existence of invisible discarnate intelligences in the world in which we live and move and have our being. Mr. Garland describes with much subtle sarcasm, carefully veiled, the imbecility of the superstition of those arrogant scientists who are false to the first law of scientific progress in refusing to face the facts or investigate phenomena which conflict with their favourite prejudices. It is true that from one point of view they are wise. As Morton Serviss said, "to admit a single one of the premisses," which are axiomatic to the convinced spiritualist, "would turn all our science upside down. As these premisses have been verified a thousand times, and will be verified a thousand times more, the scientist who prefers to cling to his gross materialism had much better give all psychic research a wide berth.

This was what Morton Serviss had fully intended to do. But his love for the beautiful Viola and his determination to rescue her from the degrading surroundings of a spiritualistic medium drag him irresistibly into the arena, where it is no longer possible for him to evade experiment. These experiments convince him that Viola at least is entirely innocent. It is, however, admirably true to nature that while all the phenomena, which he declares impossible, occur under test conditions imposed by himself, he is as far from believing after the experiment as he was before. He resorts to ever conceivable—and inconceivable—conjecture to explain away what happens under his very nose. Dr. Weissmann is more open to conviction than Morton Serviss, and they both are sufficiently impressed by what they have seen to contemplate devoting the rest of their lives to the foundation of an institution for the investigation of the supra-normal. But Morton's zeal for the discovery of truth vanishes when brought into antagonism to his love for Viola. He wanted to marry her, and he insisted upon ridding her of her controls, destroying a miraculous medium in order to monopolise her as his wife. She herself felt that she was being sacrificed to the cause of spirit communion. "It seems time," she said; "I am becoming more and more like a public piano—an instrument on which anyone can strum—and the other world is so crowded, you know." Her struggle to escape from the tyrannous grasp of the old grandfather is very finely told, and it is all very true.

Few have investigated what M. Richet calls the metaphysical world without coming to the conclusion that the spirits—the invisible intelligences—who dwell across the border are as capable of abusing opportunities of influence as any visible and tangible mortal. Nothing can be imagined more dangerous than for the medium—to borrow Viola's phrase—to lose the key of her own piano. In other words, spirit control ought always to be subject to the veto of the medium. It is when the medium becomes

like Viola, the helpless tool which the spirits can use whenever they please, that the mischief comes in. If Morton Serviss had been really devoted to the pursuit of scientific knowledge, he would have been far more eager to marry Viola as a scientist than he was as a lover. For Viola, according to the story, was an almost faultless instrument for penetrating into the invisible world. From the scientific point of view it would be as wicked to destroy her mediumship as it would have been for an astronomer to destroy the only telescope in the world. What he ought to have done was to have married her, restored her power to exclude spirits at will, and then to have undertaken with her aid and the co-operation of the spirits themselves, an investigation into the nature and reality of the other world.

That Mr. Garland believes in the duty of the

serious and scientific investigation of the metaphysical problem is obvious. He is evidently convinced of the genuineness of the phenomena, although, like all other earnest inquirers, he shirks from dogmatizing as to how they are produced. He knows enough to rule out the hypothesis of fraud. That there have been and are many fraudulent imitations of the genuine thing is, of course, as certain as that there are hypocrites in every church. But the facts are indisputable, and they deserve to be studied as carefully and as dispassionately as any other facts. Whether they prove or disprove the spiritistic hypothesis, they enormously widen our conception of the latent capacities of the human mind. "The Tyranny of the Dark" will set many people thinking, and its net effect will be to make us all "feel more the burden and mystery of life."

PATMOS.*

When the story of Local Option in New Zealand, after the battle has been won all through the colony, comes to be written, it will prove to be one of the most exciting and fascinating of any of the great struggles for social uplifting anywhere to be found in the history of the world. At present the movement has only, in a sense, begun. It is only 11 years since the people were granted the right to decide for themselves, by electorates, the question of the issue of liquor licenses. Eleven years is a short time in the history of a great reform, and it may mean a good many years of steady and persistent fighting before the whole of the colony is brought under the influence of a successful vote. But although the Local Option term is only 11 years, the history of the struggle for the overthrow of the liquor traffic dates back much farther than this. For many years the friends of the cause have fought in New Zealand. The granting of the Local Option poll was only the consummation of a steady and logged struggle for many years. It is possible, therefore, to write a history up to date which will contain all the elements of an interesting and fascinating story.

The work of writing the history of the movement in the form of a novel has been successfully undertaken by a New Zealand lady, under the *pseudonym* of Kathleen Inglewood. The novel bears the striking title of "Patmos," and brings up to date in the minds of New Zealand reformers to-day the vision which appeared to him of old in the lonely island, when he saw the vision of the new Heavens and the new Earth. The story deals with the movement from the time when Temperance sentiment first crystallised into a definite working policy with a settled purpose, known in New Zealand as the "Prohibition" movement. Round a few striking characters it weaves the history, and while it is historically

correct, and gives faithfully the outlines of the movement up to the time of the last poll in 1902, it is also thrilling and inspiring. It is, of course, now pretty well known by outsiders that the term "Prohibition," which is attached to No-License movement in New Zealand, is practically a misnomer. "Prohibition" is generally looked upon as an act of the State, forbidding the importation, manufacture, and sale of any commodity, while the law in New Zealand with regard to the Local Option law and No-License, simply is that a vote upon the issue of licenses is given by the people, and their decision stands. The movement is, therefore, a No-License one through the operation of Local Option. However, the name became attached to the reformers in the earlier days, and remains as a good fighting term. Anyone who desires to know the history of the movement, to enter into the spirit of fighting, to feel the excitement of the battle whirling round him, cannot do better than read this book. The fight in New Zealand has been one of the finest and most strenuous that could be imagined. Here one gets right into the centre of it, and understands something of the doggedness and inspiration of the workers.

The tactics of the Liquor Traffic, its heartlessness, its callousness, its insidious power to work evil, are graphically represented, while the honesty, integrity and self-sacrificing character of the workers for reform stand out prominently and all the brighter for the contrast.

What a struggle it has been! None except those in the heart of the fight have had the remotest idea of what it has meant, but a capital idea is given in "Patmos." It is a thrilling story, and holds the reader's attention and interest from the first page to the last. It ought to have a huge circulation, and to do much to increase the No-License vote. If not procurable at news agents', send 3s. to "The Review of Reviews" Office, Equitable Building, Melbourne, and a copy will be sent post free.

*Patmos: by Kathleen Inglewood. Gordon & Gotch.

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- Familiar Wild Flowers. F. Edward Hulme ... (Cassell) 3/6
- Flowers and Inflorescence. Prof. H. Marshall Wood (Cambridge University Press) net 4/6

DAY BY DAY.

A CHRONOLOGICAL DIARY OF THE EVENTS OF THE WORLD.

August 8.—The Tsar is said to support a policy of Liberalism ... The boycott of American goods extends from China to Japan.

August 9.—President Roosevelt preaches a sermon against gambling.

August 10.—Native prejudices are aroused by the proposed partition of Bengal ... It is proposed to make Lorenzo Marquez a free port ... The third-class cruiser "Pioneer" is being repaired preparatory to despatch to Australia.

August 11.—Germany proposes to do away with any causes of friction in the Marshall Islands ... Another native rising is reported from Portuguese West Africa ... J. D. Rockefeller proposes to spend £10,000,000 in founding educational endowments in America ... The Imperial Parliament is prorogued.

August 12.—The Ziegler Arctic expedition, which left England in June, 1903, has been rescued ... The Emperor William appeals to the Prussian Poles for loyalty ... A strong anti-Christian movement breaks out in the province of Honan (China) ... Serious disturbances take place at Revel ... The Corporation of London give a luncheon at the Guildhall in honour of the visit of the French fleet.

August 14.—An attempt is made to assassinate the President of the Argentine Republic, but he escapes ... China's boycott of American goods continues ... The famine in Spain continues ... Germany sustains another reverse in Damaraland ... Germany sends a cruiser up the Yang-tse River.

August 15.—The Liberals in England support the Anglo-French entente — France is awarded £200,000 for her rights on the "French shore" of Newfoundland ... It is stated that Germany intends to increase her navy expenditure ... The Norwegian people by referendum vote for separation from Sweden as previously decided by the Storthing.

August 16.—Cases of leprosy are reported to be cured by American surgeons with the use of X-rays ... It is reported that France and England have arrived at a compact with reference to Abyssinia ... An epidemic of yellow fever is raging in New Orleans ... Sharp earthquake shocks are experienced at Chamounix Valley ... The Canadian Government renews its contract with the Union Steamship Company for a steamer service between Vancouver and New Zealand for an annual subsidy of £37,000.

August 17.—An anti-Jewish outbreak occurs in Poland; numbers of Jewish murders take place ... The British fleet sails for the Baltic ... The Sultan of Turkey forbids the entrance into Constantinople of Bulgarians ... King Edward visits Grunden, and meets the Emperor of Austria ... Queen Alexandra intends to visit Balmoral Castle, and then to proceed to Denmark to visit her father.

August 18.—The volcano Savaii, at Samoa, is reported to be in active eruption ... President Loubet tenders thanks to the King for his cordial reception ... The British fleet calls at a Dutch port. The Admiral is to be entertained by the Danish Queen ... The Peasants' Congress at Moscow makes sweeping constitutional demands ... It is stated that an attempt has been made to assassinate the Dowager Empress of China.

August 19. A widely-extended movement is on foot in the United States for the conclusion of reciprocity treaties with other nations ... The German Government decides to build six new large cruisers ... The Norwegian referendum shows 368,200 in favour of the secession, and only 184 against it.

August 21.—A limited State Council is inaugurated by the Tsar ... Mr. Schiff, a prominent Dutch philanthropist in New York, is made the recipient of an infernal machine ... The German press discourages sight-seeing in connection with the British fleet's visit to the Baltic ... America is endeavouring to allay the serious boycott of American goods at Shanghai ... A famine is raging in the Madras Presidency.

August 22.—General discontent is expressed in Russia at the Tsar's scheme of reform ... Holland, Denmark and Sweden are giving a cordial welcome to England's Baltic fleet ... The Sultan of Morocco is adopting an attitude of defiance towards France ... Lord Curzon resigns the Viceroyship of India, and Lord Minto succeeds him.

August 23.—The Daglish Government is defeated. Mr. Rason forms a new Cabinet ... Germany spends £1000 on the entertaining of the British fleet ... France intends to make a demonstration against Morocco, in order to establish her position ... Germany makes official changes in German South-West Africa ... The Tsar's reform scheme is not sufficiently democratic, and popular disaffection results ... A movement is on hand to secure the confederation of the British West India Islands with Canada.

August 24.—In consequence of the French protests against increasing Germany's interests, the loan of £400,000 to the Sultan has been suspended ... The President of Venezuela places orders in Europe for £5,000,000 worth of war material ... While the native Press of India is jubilant at Lord Curzon's retirement, the Anglo-Indian section of the community is regretful ... M. Santos Dumont makes a successful trial with his latest airship.

August 25.—The German Reichstag proposes to raise £5,000,000 for an increased navy, by increasing the tobacco duties ... The Kaiser is roused to a sense of his responsibility as host, in connection with the British Baltic cruise ... It is reported that the British barque "Bidston Hill," bound from Hamburg to San Francisco has foundered, eighteen of the crew being drowned.

August 26.—The British Channel fleet, which is making a cruise to the Baltic Sea, meets with a heavy gale, after leaving Esbjerg, on the west coast of Jutland. Three torpedo boats are damaged ... Lord Curzon, the retiring Viceroy of India, receives a telegram from King Edward thanking him for his "invaluable services to the Empire, and especially to India" ... The Japanese steamer "Kinjo Maru," conveying a number of troops returning from the front, collides with the British steamer "Baralong." The "Kinjo Maru" sinks within three minutes, and 127 of the troops on board are drowned.

August 28.—The famine in Russia is becoming increasingly evident ... The court martial upon Rear-Admiral Niebogoff and the captains of other Russian war-ships, who surrendered to Japan, is still proceeding.

August 29.—Lord Roberts says that the British Army wants a national manhood reserve ... Trade between the United States and China* is virtually paralysed in consequence of Chinese bakers refusing to handle in any way American flour.

August 30.—The British Baltic cruise receives a friendly German welcome ... The Kaiser inspects the fleet ... Very heavy rains in Ireland do great damage.

August 31.—The new Treaty between Japan and England is signed ... A copper "pool" is proposed by Mr. T. W. Lawson, of Boston ... A dynamite outrage is reported from Poland. The chief of police is killed, and several spectators are injured.

September 1.—It is reported that China will be granted a Parliament in 1917 ... The Chinese Government cancels the concession granted to the American China Development Company for the construction of a railway from Hankow to Canton ... The largest and fastest ocean liner in the world, 25,000 tons 24 knots is launched at Stettin ... The tension between France and Morocco is somewhat relieved, as the Sultan has released the Moroccan chief.

September 2.—The English Labour Representation Committee is discussing the proposal to send representatives to Australia ... The Anglo-Japanese Treaty makes provision for an extension of the late agreement ... The Mail Steamship Company of Japan is ordering eight new steamers in the Transvaal ... An outbreak of Asiatic cholera occurs in Eastern Germany ... Earthquake shocks are experienced in New Hampshire (U.S.A.) ... The peasant agitation in Russia continues to spread.

September 4.—Terrible loss of life results from the attack of the Tartars of Transcaucasia upon the town of Shusha ... The strike at Libau still continues ... Two French officials are sentenced to five years' imprisonment for cruelty to natives in the French Congo ... Mr. Baldwin, an American ballonist, is accidentally blown to pieces in mid-air with dynamite ... A terrible railway accident in Essex kills 10 persons and injures 50 ... It is believed that the new Anglo-Japanese Treaty covers both India and Persia.

September 5.—Mr. H. H. Asquith, on behalf of the Liberal Party, approves of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance ... The British Fleet is received officially at Dantzig, and banqueted ... The Persian Shah visits St. Petersburg ... The Moscow Zemstvos' meeting, discussing the Duma Council scheme, is dispersed by the police ... A great conflagration occurs in Adrianople. Seven thousand houses are burned ... The Duc d'Orleans discovers a previously-unknown land, off the north-east coast of Greenland ... Mr. E. Bawden, of the London Stock Exchange, donates £100,000 to public uses ... The natives of Calcutta boycott British calico as a protest against the partition of Bengal ... France presents an ultimatum to Morocco, in connection with the imprisonment of the Chief of the Gharbi settlement ... The exhibition of New South Wales products in London is a huge success.

September 6.—Germany is displaying great military activity on the French frontier ... The powers take action with regard to the reform of Macedonia ... The Rand Chinese are causing considerable disturbances in South Africa ... The native revolt of German East Africa is spreading ... The battleship "Dominion" broke adrift from her moorings at Port-mouth, and did considerable damage to other boats ... A famine is reported in Brittany.

September 7.—It is declared by the Paris *Temps*, in connection with the Shah's visit to the Tsar, that a friendly arrangement of the Asiatic differences between England and Russia will result.

September 8.—Violent and anti-Semitic outbreaks have occurred in several parts of Russia ... The representatives of the British Trades Unions, in annual congress, pass heavy votes against compulsory arbitration and preferential trade ... The Emperor of Germany recalls his Moroccan Minister, and appoints Dr. von Rosen in his place.

THE WAR.

August 8.—The Peace Conference meets to-day at Portland in the State of Maine.

August 10.—No progress is made in the Peace Conference ... A Siberian town, Castries, is taken by the Japanese.

August 11.—It is announced that the Russian Government intends to issue a 5 per cent. loan of £20,000,000 in the event of the Peace negotiations failing ... There are indications that the Japanese attack is about to be delivered in Manchuria.

August 12.—Japan asks for the cession of Saghalien, and the reimbursement of war expenses.

August 16.—The outlook at the Peace Conference is unpromising ... It is rumoured that the Russian forces in North Korea are retiring across the Tumen River.

August 18.—A slight skirmish takes place at Manchuria.

August 19.—The Russian army and navy is in a state of general disaffection ... Marshal Oyama is anxious to deliver a crushing blow at the Russian army.

August 21.—Russia refuses to pay any indemnity.

August 22.—It is stated that King Edward, President Loubet and the Emperor William are making representations to ensure success at the Peace Conference.

August 24.—Peace prospects point to a more hopeful condition of things.

August 25.—Japan desires the payment of £120,000,000 by Russia, and the half of Saghalien.

August 26.—It is reported that Russia declines to pay any contribution to Japan, direct or indirect, and will make no concession whatever.

August 28.—The peace outlook is very dubious.

August 29.—A Japanese torpedo boat flotilla is now taking soundings of the mouth of the Amur River, with the view of forcing a passage for small draught warships.

August 30.—It is reported that the Emperor of Russia has ordered most extensive mobilisations of troops to reinforce General Linievitch in the Far East.

August 31.—It is announced that a complete peace agreement has been come to between Russia and Japan.

September 2.—An armistice is concluded.

September 5.—The draft of the Peace Treaty is reported to have been signed ... The Island of Saghalien is to be divided between the two nations.

September 6.—The Peace protocol is signed at 3.47 p.m.

CITIZENS' Life Assurance Company, Ltd.

The Premier Industrial-Ordinary Life Office
of Greater Britain.

HEAD OFFICE - - SYDNEY.

The Company's Record for 1904:

Funds	£1,346,606
INCREASE IN FUNDS	201,346
Income	£436,326
INCREASE IN INCOME	26,774
Paid Policyholders since Inception... ..	£891,590
PAID POLICYHOLDERS in 1904...	108,931
Profits, in the form of Reversionary Bonuses, Allotted to Policyholders since Inception	£395,525
PROFITS, in the form of Reversionary Bonuses, allotted to Policyholders for 1904	61,075
Expenses—	
DECREASE FOR YEAR	£12,131

THE COLONIAL MUTUAL .. FIRE ..

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INSURANCE NOTES.

An Act has been passed by the Federal Parliament dealing with the life assurance of children. The Act limits the amount of assurance that can be effected to £5 in the case of a child dying under the age of one year, up to £45 under 10 years of age. Insurances are allowed by persons having an insurable interest in the life of a child, or by a parent insuring the child for a stipulated sum, to be paid at a certain age for the advancement of the child, but in this case it is provided that the amount payable in the event of death under 21 years, shall not in any case exceed the amount actually paid in premiums, with 4 per cent. interest added. Penalties are imposed on insurance companies paying out money contrary to the provisions of the Act, and also for issuing policies not in accordance with its terms.

All extra premiums charged for war risk were abolished by the Marine Underwriters' Association of Victoria, as from the 1st inst.

Particulars to hand of the fire on the 9th ult. on the American barque "Roanoke," the largest wooden ship ever built, while in port at New Caledonia, show that the vessel was completely destroyed. The vessel was anchored half-a-mile from the shore, and had taken 4500 tons of ore on board when the fire was first noticed. Assistance was lent from the other vessels in the port, but all efforts to subdue the flames were unavailing. The vessel burned fiercely for 15 hours and then disappeared, together with all her cargo.

A disastrous mining fire is reported from Johannesburg, South Africa. The surface works of the Wolhuter mine were entirely destroyed, the loss being estimated at £70,000, which is partly covered by insurance.

The iron barque "Marlborough Hill," lying at the wharf in New York harbour, loading a cargo for Sydney, was struck by lightning at the close of last month, and set on fire thereby. The flames took a strong hold of the vessel, which was severely damaged.

A marine disaster occurred during the month. On the 30th inst. the schooner "Jones Brothers" left Newcastle, N.S.W., in tow of the steamer "Helen Nicholl," and fell in with some very heavy weather. The tug could make but little progress, and when almost off the Nobbys, the tow line parted. A fresh line was, however, got on board, and another effort made to take the schooner out to sea. The line again broke, and the "Jones Brothers" was swept on to the shallow banks and almost immediately became a total wreck, the whole of the crew of eight men being drowned.

Advices are to hand of the steps being taken in New York towards the neutralisation of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States. The majority of the shares in the Society, which were held by Mr. J. H. Hyde, were purchased by Mr. Thomas F. Ryan, for £500,000, who was prepared to hand them over at that price to a board of trustees acting for the policy holders. The transfer of the shares to three trustees, of which Mr. Grover Cleveland is the head, has been effected.

Kidney Disease Can Be Cured.

From Mrs. Ada H. Pearce, 5 Grant-street, Ballarat East, Vio., February 16th, 1905.

"For the benefit of others who may be suffering as I did from kidney complaint, and its attendant agonising pain, I give my experience of the curative properties of Warner's Safe Cure. I suffered from my kidneys for nearly thirty years, and no one can have any idea of the agony I went through during that time. Being the mother of a large family I kept up as long as it was possible for me to do so, but, at last, I was brought so weak and low, and was so near death's door, that myself and my family had little hope of my recovery. I suffered intense pain in urinating, and my urine contained a large quantity of ropy matter, which analysis showed to be pus, albumen, and tube casts. Sometimes urination was frequent, and at others suppressed. My strength left me, and I became exhausted, owing to the great bodily pain and sleepless nights. During the years I suffered I tried many remedies. Doctors could give me no relief. They could do nothing for me. As a last resource, Warner's Safe Cure was given to me, and it gave me relief almost immediately. I continued to take Warner's Safe Cure, in conjunction with Warner's Safe Pills, for some time, and continuously improved until all the symptoms I have described had disappeared. I am now in the enjoyment of good health."

From Mr. P. Burns, Bootmaker, 162 Bourke-street, Sydney, N.S.W., March 7th, 1905.

"Having caught a severe cold, which I unfortunately neglected, it ultimately developed into kidney complaint. I suffered excruciating pain in the back, down my right side, and, at times, in the region of my heart. I also had periodical attacks of piles, which gave me great trouble. I obtained the advice of a doctor who prescribed for me, but the medicine did me no good. On the advice of a friend, who had derived great benefit from taking Warner's Safe Cure, I decided on giving that medicine a fair trial. I bought a bottle, and, as I found that it was doing me good, I continued to take it, and soon became strong and free from pain, and was able to get about my work as well as ever. I feel that it is my duty to recommend Warner's Safe Cure to anyone suffering in a similar manner."

From Mr. F. H. Davies, 11 Ada-street, South Fremantle, W.A., October 27th, 1904.

"Two years ago I suffered terribly from pain in the small of the back, which was so severe that I could not stand upright. A friend of mine, who had suffered in a like manner, and was cured by Warner's Safe Cure, advised me to take that medicine. I did so, and began to feel better after taking the first bottle. In a very short time all the disagreeable and painful symptoms disappeared, and I was quite cured. I have had no return of the complaint, and can heartily recommend Warner's Safe Cure to all sufferers from kidney troubles."

From Mrs. Mary Gordon, Second-street, Bowden, S.A., December 3rd, 1904.

"For a long time I suffered unceasing pain, almost torture, from chronic pain in my back, head and sides. I was under the treatment, for several months, of one of the leading physicians of the city, who said I was suffering from kidney disease, and treated me accordingly. Month after month went past, and I gradually got worse and weaker each week. Seeing that the course of treatment and medicine was doing me no good, he, at last, decided that it would be necessary for me to undergo an operation in order to effect a cure, and, if I did not consent to that, he could do nothing for me. At that time I was in such a weak and helpless state that I felt sure an operation would only hasten my death, so I decided to consult a herbalist, who I had been told was very clever. After a short consultation, he said that I was suffering from an abscess in the stomach, and that he could cure me for a sum which it was beyond my means to pay. My husband, who had just got some work in the country, sent me some money, and advised me to buy some Warner's Safe Cure, and take a course of it, as he had heard it well spoken of. I got some of the medicine, and commenced to take it at once. In a few days I began to feel better. I continued to take Warner's Safe Cure, getting stronger each day, until I was quite cured. The pain and weakness all left me, and I was once again able to do my household work. I am quite convinced that Warner's Safe Cure saved my life."

From Mr. Joseph Mudkins, Burn-street, Invermay, Launceston, Tas., October 10th, 1904.

"Fourteen years ago I was cured of dropsy by taking Warner's Safe Cure, and had no return of the complaint until July last, when my feet, legs, and eyes were so much swollen with dropsy that I was laid up in bed. I took Warner's Safe Cure again, and am thankful to say that I am now on my feet again. I might also state that I have taken several vials of Warner's Safe Pills. I heartily recommend Warner's Safe Cure and the Pills to anyone suffering as I did from dropsy."

From W. H. McGlew, Esq., J.P., Springside, Smith's Mill, W.A., November 11th, 1903.

"Seventeen years ago I was suffering with Bright's Disease of the kidneys. I was treated by two doctors, and by them was given up as incurable. They had been attending me for some time, and finally decided that it was impossible for me to recover, and told me that I must prepare for the worst. The announcement came as a great shock to me, and more to my wife and family, who were greatly distressed. At the time my head and body were in an alarming state, being swollen right up to the eyes. I had difficulty in passing my water, which was of a dark red colour. I had a vague feeling of unrest and tenderness in the kidneys; I suffered from extreme wakefulness and gradual failure of strength also, as I was not able to keep anything in my stomach. The fact that I am alive to-day is, however, proof that doctors are not always correct when they tell you you are going to die. I did not give up hope myself, and was determined to live as long as possible. Provisionally, about this time, one of Warner's Safe Cure pamphlets was placed in my hands, and in it I read a letter from someone who had suffered from the same complaint, and had been cured by taking Warner's Safe Cure. I at once decided that, as the doctors said they could do no more for me, I would give Warner's Safe Cure a trial, and see if that would do me any good. I sent immediately for a supply of Warner's Safe Cure and a vial of Warner's Safe Pills, and commenced taking these medicines without delay, keeping strictly to the diet rules given, which I believe to be most important, in order that the medicine may do its work without hindrance. I did not at first inform the doctors that I was taking Warner's Safe Cure, for fear that they might object to my doing so. After taking a few bottles I began to feel better, and this gave me faith to continue. The swelling in my head and body went down gradually, and the urine, which I previously had some difficulty in passing, now came from me freely, to my great relief. I continued to improve in health, gaining strength each day. The doctors were delighted at my rapid and almost miraculous recovery, but when I informed them what medicine had produced the result, they would scarcely believe me. In a few more weeks I had quite recovered my normal strength, and have since had no return of the complaint, and am in as good health to-day as ever I was in my life. To prove that this is so, agents for Insurance Companies have offered to insure my life for any amount."

A treatise, containing full particulars and valuable diet directions, will be sent, post free, by H. H. Warner and Co. Ltd., Australasian Branch, Melbourne, Victoria.

ROBUR



MEIN frient, der Deutscherman haf der rebudation of bein' a goot dreenger, vell, he vos a goot dreenger und here vos a goot dreeng — I haff mit me diss pannikiu in some of dot Ropur Tea. You taste id, und I svear you vos like id mooch petter as any odder kint. Dis vos pure, sveet, wholsome Tea. Some Ropur Tea vos petter Grade as odder Ropur Tea, but no odder Tea vos so goot as Ropur.

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